

upon the great and notable Con-
junction of the two superiour
Planets, SATVRNE & IVPITER, which
shall happen the 28. day of April, 1583.

*With a briefe Declaration of the effects, which the
late Eclipse of the Sunne 1582. is yet hereafter
to worke.*

Written newly by RICHARD HARVEY: partly, to
supplie that is wanting in cōmon Prognostications:
and partly by prædiction of mischiefes ensuing, ei-
ther to breed some endeavour of preuention by fore-
sight, so farre as lieth in vs: or at leastwise, to arme
vs with patience beforehand.

Editio secunda.

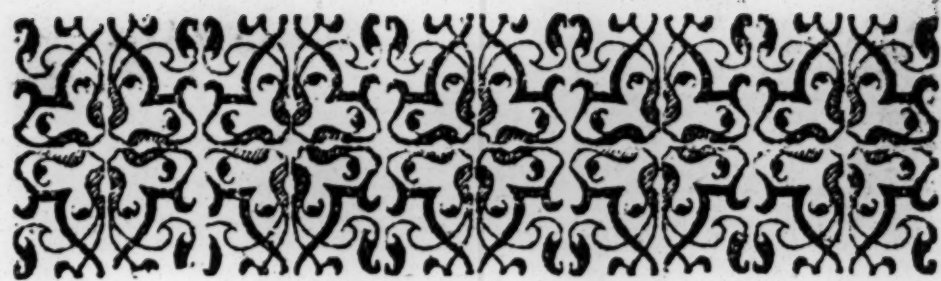
a. 1209.



AT LONDON,
Imprinted by Henry Bynnen.

1582





TO THE RIGHT
REVEREND FATHER
IN GOD, IOHN, BISHOP OF
London, and his verie good Lord :

RICHARD HARVEY *wisheth long life, with
increase of all honourable vertues,*



RIGHT REVEREND, my
dutie in most humble wise
remembred, I am to beseech
your good Lordshippe, to
vouchsafe me that fauour, (if
not for mine owne sake, or
the worthines of the thing it
self, yet for Cambridge sake,
and that especiall affection,
whiche you haue alwayes

borne towards Vniuersitie men, and namely your singu-
lar curtesie toward my brother Gabriel, when he should
haue trauailed to Smalcaldie, which curtesie he doth of-
ten recognise) that as it hath pleased you alreadie to
commit the perusing of the Astrologicaall Discourse fol-
lowing, to your most learned sonne in lawe, M. Doctor
Squire, who can very well iudge, and hath very friendly
allowed thereof: so it may now like
to admit of the same

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such a scholler on such a suddaine can bestow. Which albeit in respect of the base handling, it be nothing worthe either the view, or the handling of such a personage, as I can not but know your Lordship to be: yet considering the great importance, and consequence of the argument, I am both perswaded by some friends, who are to ouerrule me in a greater matter, to aduenture the publication thereof, (insomuch that I haue made my good Lord of Rochester, and M. Doctor Lewen priuy thereunto, who like well of the impressiō) and withall am encouraged to craue your good leaue, that vpon your priuate liking, (which notwithstanding my selfe of my selfe can not greatly hope for) you woulde suffer it to passe vnder the title of your good Lordshippes publique maintenaunce, and patronage. I may easily presume too much of your accustomed fauour, so assuredly knowne as well in both the Vniuersities, as abroad in your Lordships Diocesse, and other parts of the Realme: and therefore (notwithstanding the importunitie of those my friends, and the grauitie of the argument it selfe) beeing loth to be ouerbolde, where I owe so much reuerence & dutie, I haue thought good, not to vse your name without your own licence, but wholly to commit the publishing, or suppressing of this discourse to your Lordshippes liking or disliking. You may haply maruel what I meane, either to deale my selfe in any such matter of Astrologie being shortly to professe Diuinitie (so soone as my place in the Colledge shall call mee thereunto) or to dedicate a Treatise of any such contents vnto one, that hath both so many yeres, euen in King Edwards & Queene Maries daies (as appeareth by his owne, and others writings) carried so singular credit for his knowledge, and practise in Diuinitie, & now by Gods prouidence is in place, to be-

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the examples of Melanctho, Chytræus, Iunctinus, Mæstlyne, our M. Doctor Fulke, your M. Doctor Squier, and some other of like credite: who being professed in diuinitie, to their owne speciall commendation, and the generall benefite of the Church, were not afterward ashamed both to defend, and to practise Astrologie: the very subiect & matter of the Arte it selfe is such, that none, which knoweth it in deede, can iustly charge it with the least contrarietie or repugnancie either to Diuinitie it selfe, or to the soundest partes of Morall and Naturall Philosophie. *Cæli enarrant gloriam Dei*; & Platoes opinion is, that our eyes were principally giuen vs, for this vse and ende, to be occupied in the contemplation of the heauens; wherevnto he attributeth so much, that he thinketh Astronomie and Wisedome, to be so inseparably linked & chained together, that neither a very wise man can want Astrologie, nor a very good Astrologer want Wisedome. To which effect, that notable saying of his, deserueth to be as famous, as your Lordship knoweth it to be amongst the learned: *σφατα τὴν ἀνάγκη τὴν ἀληθῶς ἀστρονομὸν εἶναι*. Which very saying seemeth vnto me to import some part of that Diuinitie, whereof so many ages he hath caried so high, and honourable a surname: the rather because the singular & incomparable wisdom of Salomon, as your Lordshippe best remembreth, is thus particularly described, in the booke intituled, *Liber Sapientie*. *Deus mihi dedit harum rerum cognitionem veram, ut sciam dispositionem orbis terrarum, & virtutes, effectionesque elementorum, initium, & finem, & medium temporum, solstiorum vicissitudines, & consummationes temporum, & morum mutationes, annorum orbes, & stellarum situs, ac dispositiones, & naturas animalium, & iras bestiarum, & ventorum impetus, & cogitationes hominum, & stirpium differentias, & radicum virtutes: & quæcunque sunt abscondita, & impronisa didici, cum me omnium Artifex docuit Sapientia*. For which very kindes of knowledge, (albeit I belecue ner

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had them in that full measure, that it pleased God to bestow vpon Salomon) our chiefeſt Astrologers, especially the moſt learned Arabians, ſo often as they are occaſioned to cite, or mention any of their predeceſſors, call them commonly by the name of *Sapientes*, which ſome I know merrily tranſlated Wizardeſ, but how wizardly, (if they ſpeake generally without exception of the better ſort) let the prouerbe teſtifie, which ſayth, *Scientia non habet inimicum, niſi ignorantem*. What ſhould I ſpeake of Thales Mileſius, who being the firſt, that among the Græcians was called σοφιστῆς, as Diogenes Laërtius reporteth, was alſo the firſt among them, that ſearching out the ſecrecies, & myſteries of Astrologie: both foretolde the conuerſions, and eclipses of the Sunne, as Eudemus witneſſeth in his Astrologically hiftorie, and found out *Vſa minor*, with her litle ſtarres, whereby the Phœnices direct their nauigation, as Callimachus teſtifieth in his Greeke verſes: and foreſeeing a very great dearth of oliues, and therevpon purpoſing to ſhewe, howe eaſie a matter it was for Philoſophers to grow rich, gat into his handes, by a reaſonable price, al the oliue gardens in Miletum, and Chium, the winter before, whereby afterward making his owne price at his pleaſure, he gayned exceeding great ſummes of money, as is credibly recorded, not onely by Hieronymus Rhodius, & Ariſtotele in Greeke, but alſo by Tullie *De Diuinatione*, and diuers other in Latine: Ariſtotele ſaying, one while he did it, οὐκ ἔστιν σοφία, an other while, ἐν τῇ ἀστρολογίᾳ; and Solon the wiſe Lawemaker among the Athenians, following his aduiſe, ſet downe certaine Astrologically obſeruations of the *AEquinoctia*, and corrected the Attique yeare, as appeareth by many hiftories: and finally by the defects of the Moone and Sunne, he prognosticated the defects & ſubuerſions of certaine ſtates and kingdoms in Aſia, as hiftorie, I haue ſpecially noted in the late eclipse. I ſhould be over tedious

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tedious vnto your Lordship, if I should goe about to recite the tenth part of those testimonies, and auctorities, which I could easily alledge to the same effect: whereby it is certainly euident, that as wise, and worthy men, as euer were in the worlde, both made verye speciall account of this studie in other, and trauailed exceedingly therein themselues: as namely Iulius Cæsar, Octavius Augustus, Ptolomey, Theodosius, one of the best Emperours, Frederick the second, (who caused Ptolomey, Mellahalah, and diuers other principall Astrologers, to be translated out of the Arabian, into Latine: *Hos quia consilijs regum conducere sensit*: as Hellerus writeth to Ernestus, Prince of Hennenberg:) Alphonfus the moste excellent King of Arragonia, and Naples: Matthias Coruinus of Hungarie: Charles the fift of famous memorie, and sundry other, as well Princes, as subiectes of the most notable sort. But I can not pretermitt that Astrologicall conference betwene Cæsar, and the Ægyptian Priest in Lucans Pharsalia, where Cæsars owne confession of him selfe is thus deliuered: *-media inter prælia semper, stellarum, cælique plagis, superisque vacui*: *Eudoxi Fastos noster superabit & Annus*. Which he in deede performed, correcting and reforming the Romane yeare by the helpe of Soligenes, as Solon did the Attique yeare by the helpe of Thales: an other manner of reformation, than that of the Calender, which Pope Gregorie the xiiij. hath newly published, by the helpe of I know not what Astrologers. As for the rest, lest I should seeme to forget my selfe, in not hauing that regard to your Lordships person, which I ought, I wil reserue their Astrologicall commendations vnto some fitter place, thinking it sufficient for this present, to stande vppon the Reasons, which Melancthon, a man as your Lordshippe best knoweth, of a shurpe and sound iudgement in most schollerly points of learning, alledgeth, in a notable Preface of his, *In Theoria nouas planarum*

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Georgij Purbachij directed to his most learned countryman, Simon Grynæus: wherein he sheweth howe needefull Iudicial Astrologie is, both for priuate vses, and for publicke. For priuate vses, first, *in medendo*: then, *ad regendos mores*: thirdly, *ad deligenda studia*: plurimum enim refert intelligere, quo quemque natura ducat. (I vse not a word, but his owne :) beside; *fortuna sæpe comitatur mores*: & quanquam alie quoque cause sunt humanorum euentuum, tamen res loquitur ipsa, interdum in Astris causam esse, cur ut Hesiodus inquit: ipse dies quandoque parens, quandoque noverca sit. Fiftly, *conducit tempestatum observatio ad Oeconomiam*: last of all, *hi proximi anni aliquot satis claras significationes præbuerunt, sydera magnam vim in aere, & rebus rescentibus habere, idque palam testantur insignes siderum congressus* (whiche maketh directly for the present Discourse.) And as for the publicke vse and necessitie thereof, hee goeth forward thus, in my simple opinion, both very politicke and diuinelye: *Existunt ut in rebus publicis fatales tempestates, in quibus admoniti ab hac arte, multa providere possunt, vel ad cauenda, vel ad mitiganda pericula. Sæpe enim fata consilio in melius flecti queunt, sæpe fatorum seuitiam lenit Deus, placatus piorum votis. Quare hæc quoque grauis causa fuerit, rerum futurarum significationes animaduertendi.* He addeth for reason. *Prodest enim commonesceri homines atrocibus siderum minis, ut à Deo opem implorent: deinde, ut bonitatem Dei magis agnoscant, cum viderint aliquam esse superiorem ac meliorem naturam sideribus, quæ tristes significationes mitiget.* To the breeding of whiche politicke, and diuine considerations in the mindes of some or other, I woulde to God, this slender Discourse of myne might bee anye meanes. Melancthon leaueth not thus, but stil goeth on, as it were in a certaine feruent zeale towards thys profession. *Nec dubia est harum Arrium fides: nam & motuum ratio demonstrationes habet: quarum eà est suauissima animos certitudo, & harmonia,*
scu

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*seu consensus in tanta varietate argumentorum: & Diuina-
 tricem si quis prudenter ad Physicam referet, intelliget eam ha-
 bere graves causas, & iuuetur eam experientia peritissimo-
 rum hominum: rectè verò Galenus de hac ipsa arte inquit:
 Sophisticum esse, contra experientie testimonium, ratio-
 nes querere. Finallye, to aunswere common obiection-
 ons, and suche ordinarye contradictions, as Astrolo-
 gers eares are well acquainted wythall, hee at laste brie-
 fly decideth, and determineth all suche doubtles in the
 wordes following. *Nec eo detrahenda est arti fides, quia
 aut artifices aliqui inepti sunt, aut non omnes euentus huma-
 ni in arte monstrentur: sunt enim & alie quedam præter
 sidera, euentuum causa. Etsi autem in tantis tenebris hu-
 manæ mentis, multa prospici nequeunt, tamen artis benefi-
 cium non leue ducendum est, quæ pleraque interim, & ad
 vitæ summum pertinentiam monet. Quoties fallimur in leuioribus
 artibus, & in ijs rebus, quæ sunt, ut ita dicam, in ma-
 nibus? Neque tamen propter eiusmodi errata expiandæ
 sunt artes, sed prudentia est, ad vitæ usum inde, quantum
 possumus, transferre. His resolution and conclusion
 there is. Illud etiam rectè institutis iudicare facile est, quis
 esse modus Diuinationum debeat, & quòd religio approbet
 has diuinationes, ut Medicorum iudicia, aut cæteras Phy-
 sicæ partes. Which reasons of Melancthon, I doubt
 not but your Lordshippe will admit, and allowe for ef-
 fectually material and good. Nowe I see not greatlye,
 what remaineth to bee yet obiected: vnlesse haply some
 will oppose the olde decrees of the Romaine Senate, and
 some newer imperiall lawes, againste all suche, as were
 vulgarly called *Mathematici, Chaldei, Arioli*, and *Di-
 uinatores*, of whome Vlpian the famous Lawyer treateth
libro 7. de officio Proconsulis, vnder the title, *De Ma-
 thematicis, & Vaticinatoribus*. Whiche verye title I haue
 hearde so alleaged. Whereunto, first I mighte aunswere,
 that they dispute not *ad idem*: those lawes being made
 only against such, as Moyses condemneth in the *xviii. of***

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Deuteronomie, who vainly tooke vpon them, to diuine hy magicall and superstitious sorceries, numbers, lots, characters, charmes, interrogatories propounded to the dead, inspections of birdes, entrals of beastes, and such other monstrous, and abhominable meanes: for so saith A. Gellius in his first booke of his *Noctes Atticae*: *vulgus quos gentilitio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, eos Mathematicos vocat*; and Seruius Honoratus vpon the fourth of Virgils *Aeneidos*: *Cum multa sacra Romani susciperent, semper magica damnarunt; probrosa enim ars habitae est*. Secondly, that albeit those Romane lawes had in deede bene deuised as well against their Astrologers then, as against any other Diuiners or Soothsayers: what reason is there, they should make more against ours now, than the like lawes make against our Rhetoricians, Philosophers, Physitians, and in a maner against all other professours of any liberall arte? All such being by one Romane decree or other, at one time, or other, vpon one suddaine occasion, or other, banished the citie, as troublesome, and needelesse persons, in a politike and martiall state, so long as the rage of that tempest endured. Thirdly, admit their Astrological diuinations were lawfully forbidden, being found commonly deceitfull and false, by reason that the arte it selfe was then very vnperfect, and vncertaine, as it continued to the age of Ptolomey, who flourished but in the time of the Emperour Antonius Pius, which succeeded Traian and Adrian: yet may ours neuerthelesse lawfully stand, the arte being nowe generally of the most and best, acknowledged to be much more perfectly reformed, and a right arte in deede: or if that seeme more, a right science in deede. For, which two last reasons, I am to thanke a late conference, that I had with my brother Gabriel, about Hallowmas last, touching the validitie of those Romane lawes. As for other later lawes, & statuts, either forreine, or our owne, I know not and simply condemne Astrologie:
and

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and as for those, that condemne some particular abuse thereof, I must needs confesse, they are very wise, and necessarie ordinaunces, to meete with the lewde practises, and impostures of many, that vnder the pretence of their figure commit intolerable villanies, wherein for my parte, I doubt not, but they deserue the penalties, inflicted vpon them by law, thinking them worthily punished, *Pro mensura consultationis*, as Vlpian speaketh of his *Mathematici* in the forenamed title, with this addition of his, following immediatly after in the same place: *qui de principis salute, capite puniantur, vel qua alia grauiore pena afficiantur*: extending withall the force of the law in that point, euen to the punishment of other simple wizards: *Qui contra quietem, imperiumque populi Romani, improbadas artes exercent*: and finally alleaging the example of the Emperour Marcus, *Qui in Syriam insulam eum relegauit, qui motu Cassiano vaticinatus erat, & multa quasi instinctu Deorum dixerat*: Neither dare I excuse either Thrasillus, or Ascle-tarion, or Gauricus: whereof the first foretold the destruction of Tiberius the Emperour: the second of Domitian: the third of the Bentiuoli in Bononia: or the Priest, that gaue out the rumour of the future murdering of Galeacius Sfortia, Duke of Millaine, (who were al worthily rewarded for their folly) or any other that by their Horoscopical predictions might seeme to harden, & hasten on conspirators, to the atchieuing, or attempting of their Princes death, but in that case would wishe all Astrologers, either not to deale at all, or else to deale priuately and priuily with the Prince him selfe, & then too, to hold Cardanes rule, set downe amongst eight other like conditions, in the end of his booke, *De Astrologicis interrogationibus: principi ne magnum malum firmiter unquam predixeris, sed periculum*: howbeit Cardane him self dealt more plainely, and therefore more daungerously with our King Edward the VI. as appeareth in the Iudicials of his natiuitie, giuen out in the beginning of his

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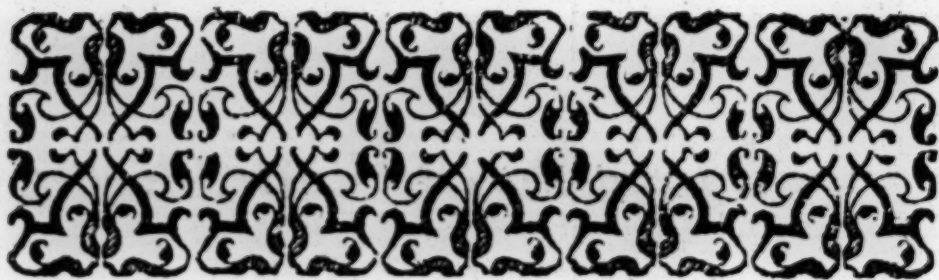
Duodecim illustres geniture. At mihi, ex innata sinceritate, & quod miserum adolescentulum a narem, sortisq; eius misererer (quoth Cardane there) certum erat, etiam cum manifesto uite discrimine omnia patcfacere, quamuis futurum crederem, ut me irriderent. But what followeth? *Ergo volentibus satis, nec singularis huius artis cognitio prodesse regi potuit: nec bonitas, atq; simplicitas ingenij, mihi obesse.* Which good successe of Cardane, was partly to be attributed to his own discrete handling, free from all maner of suspition, but specially to the innocent, and singular good nature of that most noble young King, who accepted so fauourably of his affectionate intention. But neither this special priuiledge of his being withall a straunger of extraordinarie credite, nor any like personall example can warrant other priuate men, to intermeddle in like sort in the natiuities, and destinies of their Princes, otherwise than is before limited, or vpon the Princes owne direct commaundement. And yet if either this way, or any like, the arte happen by some busie, and fond fellowes to be abused, it hath but the same fortune, that all other artes and sciences haue beside: & the Lawyers rule. *Abusus non tollit usum*, will still iustifie the right, and commendable practise thereof. The bounds of which limitation, I ha- uing in no way exceeded in any part of the discourse following: I hope, there is nothing therein cōtained, which, considering the premises, might not proceede, euen from one, that were already professed in diuinitie. And, then I trust, in respect of the matter, I haue committed no inconuenience, in recommending the same to the fauour and patronage of such a Diuine, as all England knoweth your Lordship to be: who I doubt not, can iudge exactly therof. For the maner, I am humbly to craue pardon, being neither practised in writing english, not purposing any such publike dedication at the first. It may peraduenture be an occasion, that hereafter I shall acquaint my pen better with enditing in our own tong. In the meane
time

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time I am to beseech your Reuerend Lordshippe, to respect rather what is here said, than how it is said: presuming that I haue little erred in my iudicials, whatsoeuer defects may chaunce to appeare in the style. And yet for the very consequence of the matter too. I must say wyth Tullie, *Optanda quidem optima: expectanda deterrima: ferenda quaecunque erunt.* How Gods omnipotencie ouerruleth all causes, and effectes, as wel particularly *in specie*, & *indiuinduo*, as vniuersally *in genere*, I haue sufficiently vttered as it were by the way in other places: our laste remedie is Christian patience, if there be no other remedie. But that is a Theologicall argumente, worthie your Lordshippes handeling: and I see I haue already presumed ouermuch of your Lordshippes patience, in being thus troublesome and tedious vnto you, beyonde the compasse of an ordinarie Epistle, or Preface. Whiche neuerthelesse I durst in no respect haue done, but vpon certaine assurance of that fauourable acceptation, whiche from time to time, it hath pleased you to vouchsafe the like writings of diuerse Vniuersitie men, being litle past my standing there, and namely my brothers *Anticommopolita*, when he was not much about the same continuance. In full hope, and affiaunce whereof, I will here most humblye take my leaue, committing your Lordship to the protection of God, who giue you many prosperous Newyeares, and long preserue you, to his owne glorie, and the benefite of his Church. Here in London these of Ianuarie. 1583.

Your good Lordshippes most humble,

RICHARD HARVEY.



T. S. Ogdoas in R. H.
Prognosticon.

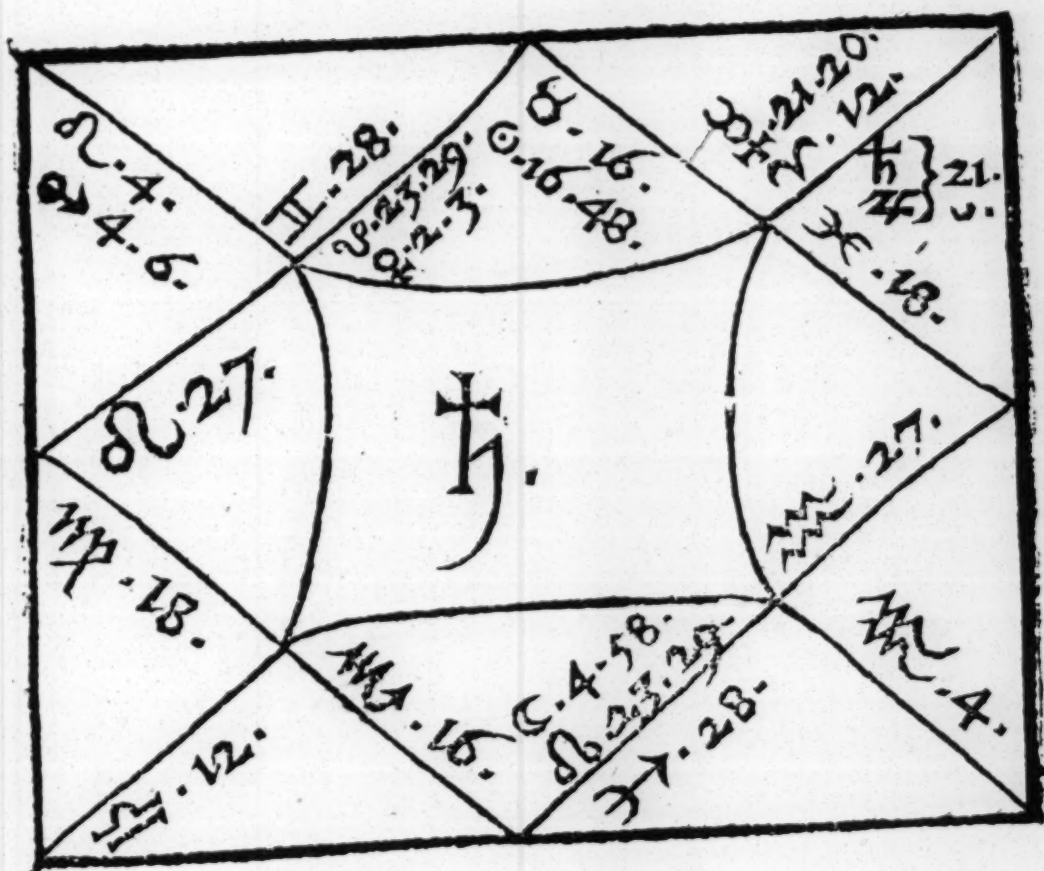


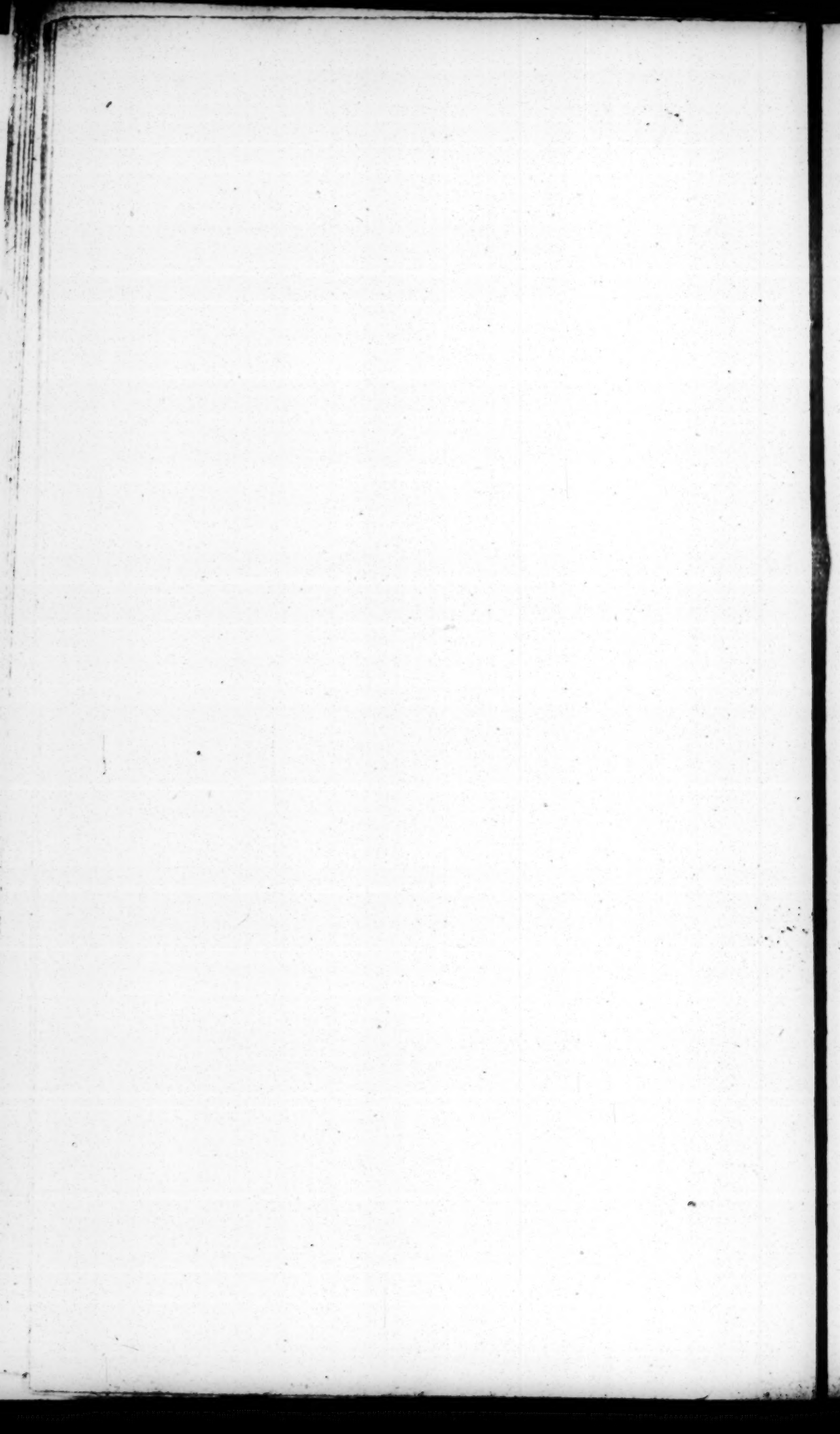
*Edite Francitali, florenti cedit vati,
Harueius meruit nomen habere Sophi.
Spirat in ore Furor, Bacchoq̃ & Apol-
line dignus,*

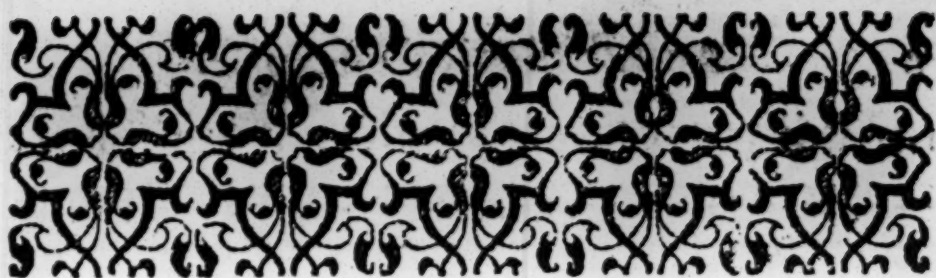
*Palladis vt noscas Mercurijq̃ genus.
Ergò agite Anglorum procures, legitote Prophetā:
Memphiticis similem, nobilibusq̃ Magis.
Vade Liber, liberi ingenij, genijq̃ beati
Insigne, & Patria pulpita scande tua.*



Cæli schema sub Coniunctione Saturni & Iouis.







To my verie good, and most
louing Brother, Maister Ga.
briel Haruey, at his chamber
in Trinitie Hall.



Good Brother, I
haue in some parte
done my endeouour
to satisfie your late
requeste, wherein
you aduertise mee
either not so much
to addicte my selfe
to the studie, and
contemplation of Iudiciall Astrologie, or
else by some euident and sensible demonstrati-
on, to make certaine and infallible pꝛoofe what
generall good I can doe my country thereby, or
what speciall fruite I can reape thereof vnto
my selfe. I confesse greater wittes can worke
greater matters: and mine owne principall
studie as yet, is but Philosophie and Physicke,
wherein I pray God I may speedily growe to
any reasonable mediocritie, that I maye the
sooner proceed to my finall profession. But see-

A.

ing

ing it is your desire to practise me, & as it were
 to oppose mee in thys kinde : you shall heare,
 what I can brie fly say touching the great Con-
 iunction of Saturne and Iupiter, the next yeare
 immediately following . I am to submit my
 opinion to the censure and correction of those.
 that are longer studied, and moze profoundlye
 seene in this facultie: but that you may not con-
 ceive, I haue altogether mispent my time this
 way, I will endeuour my selfe to make profe
 in some sort, howe I haue profited in the stu-
 die . Your selfe haue often willed mee to goe
 roundely to the matter , without eyther glori-
 ous insinuations by way of Preface , or plea-
 surable and conceited flourishes by waye of di-
 gression, and therefore I presume you will not
 blame mee, though I take a directe and playne
 course in the discourse following. Firste, that
 Iudiciall Astrologie is neyther any vayne and
 idle studie, nor forbidden and unlawfull Arte,
 youre selfe hauing long since, taken some reason-
 able paynes therein: and beeing able to say so
 muche in the defence thereof, out of many olde
 and new histories of approued authoritie and
 credit, can sufficiently (I know) and will re a-
 dily (I thinke) testifie. The flighte arguments
 of Picus Mirandula , Cornelius Agrippa , and
 diuers other to y cōtrary, haue bene throughly
 answered by Balātius Schonerus, Melancton,
 Cardane,

Cardane, and sundry other, but specially of late by Iunctinus, who in his confutation proceedeth compendiously, and directly from argument to argument, leaving in a manner nothing untouched, that hath bene, or can be objected in disgrace of this knowledge. And if the authorities of men, that haue given themselves that way, make any thing for the purpose, what goodlier wyts in the world, than some in euery country, that haue made speciall account, & bestowed much travel in this diuine studie? To let strangers go, these of fresh memorie haue bene none of the basest schollers in England: M. D. Buttes principall Physitian to king Henry the eight, Sy^r Thomas Eliot, Sy^r Thomas Smyth who as you best knowe, and haue both truely and honourably testified in your *Musarum lachryma*, excelled therein: M. D. Recorde, both the Digges. M. Dee, whome hir maiestie vouchsafeth the name of hy^r Philosopher: M. Securis M. Buckmaster, M. Mounslowe, M. D. Twyne, besides most of our chiefeest doctors in Physick, as namely our M. D. Baro, in Cambridge, and M. D. Forster in London, and some of our very chiefeest philosophers in either Uniuersitie, that shal be nameles being not so certainly professed and renowned that way. But to omit for breuities sake al other argumentes and authorities that might plentifully be alledged in the

A.y.

maine

mayntenaunce of Iudiciall Astrologie, I wyll content my selfe, and I thinke, I shall content you with that onely famous testimonie of Melancton, amongst many of his to the same purpose, set downe in an excellent Epistle directed to the two noble and honorable Lords, George and Huldreich Fuggeri, in commendation of Astrologie. All of sound & incorrupt iudgement haue knowen and acknowledged that art and doctrine to be wholly necessary, whiche teacheth the periods, and reuolutions, and succession of the yeare. For which consideratiō, our auntient politique forefathers did publiquely commend and allot this carefull studie to the learnedest order of such men as were the keepers and treasurers of Religion, to obserue the circuits and distaunces of the Sunne, together with the equinoxes and solstices, and monthly spaces, and to apply and examine these according to the motions of the Sun. **But what followeth?** Many haue sharply inueyed against that other part of this doctrine, whiche is named Diuination, whereof I haue spoken more largely and plentifully in an other treatise. And although the places and aspectes of the Starres are not the beginning of all chaunces that happen to mankind, and causes must circumspectly be discerned & distinguished, and the deceitfull impostures of falsifying pro-

prophecies auoyded, yet certaine it is, that diuerse alterations in the foure Elementes doe proceede from Starres, & not onely temperaments of mens bodies, but also dispositions of their mindes are greatly gouerned by those shining lights of Heauen . But to knowe the Complexion , auayleth to preservation of health, & to descry the celestial inclinations, is profitable to morall behauiour & education. For you may either rule, or bridle them artificially, euen as *Bellerophontes*, then cunninglye managed *Pegasus*, whē *Pallas* headstalled him with a golden Inafile. **Wherein for his opinion concerning the temperaments of mens bodies he iumpeth with the auncient and most renowned phisition Hippocrates who in his booke de aere, aqua, & regionibus, basing translated into English, sayth thus muche in effect.** If we shall consider duely of the highest causes and beings we shall finde that Astrologie is not the leaste portion of Phisicke, for it behoueth the Phisitior to know the Moone, and the signe of Heauen wherein the Moone is, when anye Patient be- ginneeth to fall sick, & so forth. But hereof moze at some other time, remitting you in the mean while to the learned Apologie of Iunctinus, who is copious in these points, touching the defence of Iudiciall Astrologie. Nowe to come speedily and directlye vnto that, wherevnto at

A.ij. this

this presente the particular occasion that weth
 mee: In this yeare ensuing, 1583. which from
 the creation of the worlde is 5545. (to ouerpasse
 other needesse computations and Chronolo-
 gies: as how long from Noahs floude? how far
 from the destruction of *Troy*? how many yeares
 from the Assirian, Persian, & Macedonian mo-
 narchie, and so forth.) The 28. of *April* being
 Sundaye, about high noone, there shall happen
 a verie great and notable Coniunction of the
 two superiour and waightie Planets Saturne
 and Iupiter, whiche Coniunction shall bee ma-
 nifested to the ignoraunt sort, by many fierce &
 boysterous winds then sodenly breaking out &
 continuing certaine dayes before, and certaine
 daies after the same Coniunctiō. These two high
 planets shall be coniointed in the last minut of the
 21. degree of *Pisces*, a signe (as is commonly
 knowne) of the watery Triplicitie, feminine
 nocturnal, septentrional, comune, colde, moist,
 flegmatick, that is wholly of the nature & quali-
 tie of water: the essentiall house of Iupiter, the
 exaltation of Venus, the gouernour of the sexte:
 which Coniunction may, and ought to seeme so
 much the more feareful & terrible to vs, by how
 much the more it is very straunge, maruelous,
 rare, and mosse specially noted of the learned.
 This is called of Astronomers, the greatest &
 most souereign Coniunction among the sea-

uen planets : why so ? because lawes & Em-
pyres, and Regions are ruled by the same.
as Ptolomey the Prince of Astrologers wri-
teth, and Cardane more at large in his Philo-
sophicall, and Astrologically Commentaries
vppon Ptolomey . This is that Coniunction
which foretellethe the comming of a Prophet
and the destruction of certayne Climates and
partes of the earth, and newe found herities, &
a new founded Kingdome , and Damgages
through the pestilence, & abundant showres
as Messahalal witnesseth, whose Bookes haue
bene much esteemed of kings and princes. This
is that coniunctiō which Alboazen Haly saith,
doth prognosticate the destinie of a great and
mighty king, much sorrow and heauinesse to
men, losses to rich and noble men, yea & those
too, which are accounted, and reputed like to
Prophets and a multitude of Locustes. This is
that Coniunction which Guido Bonatus affir-
meth, to foretew that waightie and wonder-
ful things shall come into the worlde. This is
that Coniunction , which Iohannes Molitor
surnamed of his Country Regiomontanus , a
man in my opinion, little inferiour in worthi-
nesse, or same to the former more auncient A-
strologers, doth report to threaten continuall
overflowes of waters, & particular deluges in
some countries. Finally, this is that Coniun-

tion which menaceth much mischief as Iun-
 tinus Florentinus testifieth, a greate wziter at
 this daye, a Coniunction & meeting, or ioyning
 together of the very worst and very best planet
 Saturne & Iupiter, whereof the one is tearmed
Infortunium maius barbarously *Infortuna maior*.
 the other, *Fortuna maior*, both singular in their
 kinds, the one being (as it were) y^e Lord of hor-
 rible misrule, & tragical mischiefs: the other a
 president of souereign bountie & felicitie: bothe
 Heauenly instrumentes, ordayned by God to
 those high purposes and intendements, where-
 in they are employed, more auncient in dede,
 than in name, everlasting workers of contra-
 rie inclinations, and effects in the worlde: to
 be short, both mighty Princes and Potentates
 in their senerall actions, so farre as it pleaseth
 God to authorize their proceedings, & vse their
 ministry to his owne glorie. Touching whose
 great coniunction, it is doubtles the more harde
 and difficult, to set downe any certayne effectes
 & Accidents, thereof to ensue, because the For-
 tune and Infortune are equally matched, and
 as it were, indifferentlye encountered wyth
 power and strength: For if the Infortune had
 bene greater and stronger than the Fortune,
 as if Saturne hadde bene ioyned wyth Venus,
 which is called *Fortuna minor* Saturn no doubt
 would haue chalenged the prerogative or pree-
 minence

minence vnto himselfe, as being mightier and of moze force : or if Iupiter hadde bene ioyned with Mars him selfe being *Fortuna maior*. and the other *Infortunium minus* he woulde so haue repressed the sturdinesse and furie of Mars, that the operations and effectes of that Coniunction should haue bene indifferent, that is, rather good than euil. Wherevpon in this case Guido Bonatus a famous and renowned Astrologian of *Italie*, (as you know) in his fift Treasise de 146. *Considerationibus* setting downe 4. especial wayes and pꝛincipall pointes, wherein an Astrologer may soonest be deceyued, and mosse easily ouershyote himselfe, maketh thys the fourth, It is a matter of greate difficultie to determine anye certaintie, where fortunes are equal with infortunes. Moreover these two planets doe not beholde one an other by any aspectual radiation, as eyther by *Trine* or *Sextile*, which are aspectes of amity and friendship, or by *Quartile* and *Opposition*, whiche are aspectes of enmitie and hatred, for then it had bene somewhat the easier to determine therof in respect of the general iudgement : but they are ioyned together in one degree, and one minute of the selfsame degree and signe, which is termed of the Astrologers, *Corporalis congressus*, *Coitus*, or *Coniunctio*, being alwayes of moze power, strength, force, and efficacie, than anye

other aspect, because as Stœflerinus writeth in his 12. Proposition : In a Coniunction the starre beames are thickest, because they al are vnited together, which also Hermes Trismegistus him selfe affirmeth where he sayeth : An aspecte can not diminishe the signification of a Coniunction: but a Coniunctiō diminisheth the signification of an aspecte, why? for it is stronger than an aspecte, as there foloweth. And yet by nature it is simply and essentiallye neither good nor euil, but sometimes good and sometimes euil, according to the nature and disposition of the planets, whiche are conioyned, so that consequently, seeing a coniunctiō of good planets is fortunat, of euil infortunat, it is a verie difficult matter to determine vpon y coniūction which is good in respect of Iupiter, & euil in respect of Saturne. Diuerse of the learned in this facultie and namely Alboazen Hally, *Capite 4. partis octauæ*, saith, that Iupiter conioyned with Saturne flaketh his misfortunes, whereas Franciscus Iunctinus, auoucheth the contrarie, to wit, that the coniunction of a good planet with an euil, is euil, alleaging thys verie Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter for example, but on both sides they conclude with this clause or definitiue sentence, neuertheles our iudgemente muste agree with the nature and disposition of that planet, whiche beareth

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greatest sway in the figure erected. This therefore now only remaineth, to consider which of them shall be strongest, and of most vertue, power, and might in the heauen at that instant. For Melahalāh in his excellent Treatise de *Coniunctionibus planetarū*, deliuereth this iudgement, be it known, that when Iupiter is of more force than Saturne, hee betokeneth good hap in that coniunction, but if Saturne hath dominion, he signifyeth detriment and tribulation, which is also generally agreed vpon with y^e rest. Wherefore we are to vnderstand, that Iupiter is ioyned with Saturne in *Pisces*, which is hys owne proper and natural house, but by night, and not by day, which is a little the worse, because himselfe being a masculine, diurnal, and fortunate planet, he doth not so much reioyce in a feminine, nocturnal, and infortunate signe, as he doeth in a signe of his owne disposition & qualitie. For so Alcabitius one of the most notable Arabians, very wel concludeth in *Isagogæ astrologica prima differentia*: the strength of a planet is fortified when it possesseth his *Alhai*, that is, his likenesse, I meane when a masculine and diurnal planet remaineth in a masculine and diurnal signe and degree, which is likewise auouched by hys Commentator Ioannes de Saxonia, whereof by a contrary sequele it followeth, that a masculine

line

line and diurne planet is somewhat depressed and weakened in a feminine and a nocturnall signe, and yet because it is the house of Iupiter, and himselfe resident therein, as in his owne mansion place, and Courte (albeit *Sagittarie* be the house of his speciallest delight and ioye) he receiveth five dignities thereby, being by so much the more strong, and vertuous, according to that sensible axiome of Guido Bonatus, *capite 19. primæ partis*. When a planet is in his owne house, he is like a good yeoman in his own house: but euerie man by law is mightier at home, than abroad, yea and most commonly by deede too, albeit an other elsewhere mightier than he is, whervpon Trutan sayth: *Euery vassal crows like a cocke when he stands in his own dore.*

But yet Iupiter is not so highely promoted and exalted by his owne house, but is wel nigh as much humbled as weakened by his vnluckye placing in the eighthe house of Death whereby he loseth foure prerogatiues, then is he there also afflicted and oppressed by the presence and companie of frowning Saturne, and in the termes of Mars hys deadly enemye in a feminine quarter in heauen, and Meridional discendente, whiche doe also much decrease and abate his courage. So that it euidently appeareth, that the good planet Iupiter is but indifferent: & that as he wil not do
much

much harme, so he can not do much good. Now concerning Saturne, as Iupiter was neuer the better, because he was in a feminine and nocturnal signe, so Saturn being in the same signe, & also a diurnal and masculine planet, is much the worse, For Messahalah in his golden booke, *de reuolutione annorum mundi*, the chapter intituled *de anno timendo*, saith plainly: Saturne hindereth the lesse, if he be in a diurnal and masculine signe, so that by an argumēt drawn from the contrary, I may logically conclude, that he hindereth the more, if he be in a nocturnal and feminine signe: but this impedimente is nothing to speake of, or very smal in comparison of the rest: for besides that he is in a feminine and nocturnal signe, and place of heauen contrary to his proper nature, he is withall peregrine too, and out of all his essential dignities in the same signe, whereby he hath five debilities or impediments. Furthermore he hee is placed in the eight house, wherby he hath four more hinderances, and slow in motion, wherby he hath two detriments. In so much that if we set and oppose his 11. debilities, and the debilities of Iupiter againste his five vertues, which is two to one, there is no doubt, but we wil sone and may truly conclude, *Si illius Fortuna cum huius infortunys cōparetur, nihil est: Iupiter is Oriental, so is Saturn: Iupiter is direct*
in

in motion, so is Saturne : Iupiter is free from combustion, so is Saturne : Iupiter is little the better for his vertues, because his hindrances are full as many, but Saturn is much the worse for his debilities, because his vertues be not so many. For as Guido Bonatus notably determineth the more evil planets are hindered, they are made the worse, and their malice and hindrance is increased the more. See the infortunate disposition of infortunate planets, the more they be troubled disturbed or intangled, the worse & more malicious they are, and consequently doe hurte and annoy the more spitefully. The conclusion and summe of all must needs be this, that the vehement hatred, despite and malice of the unlucky planet Saturne, hath by his mischievous importunitie overcome & vanquished the good, wholesome, & sweete nature of the beneuolous and fauourable planet Iupiter, which victorie (I feare me) and I thinke I am too sure thereof, wil cause greate abundance of waters, and much cold weather, much vnwonted mischieses & sorrow, much enuy, debate, quarelling, hatred and strife, many grievous and bitter contentions, much going to lawe one with another for deade mens goods, and old reckonings, manifold troubles, and sodaine bpzoares, much violent oppression, extreme pouertie, hunger and miserie to the next age

die and impotēt sort of people, great persecuti-
ons of Ecclesiastical persons, much despiteful,
iniurious, and wrongfull dealing, as also the
tragical ruine & destruction of sundrie great me
and noble personages, both olde and young,
wherof some shal trecherously be entangled &
entrapped, some violently ouerthrowen with
shameful disgrace and dishonour, losing bothe
estimation, goods and life too. Great feare and
dread shal come suddenly vpon the people, a
great sterilitie and barrennes of the earth shal
ensue, manifold submersions, shipwacks, ex-
cessions, burnings, and such other waterie and
ferie calamities will follow: finally, a verie
great and soze mortalitie, with manye gene-
ral contagions, and pestilent diseases, both a-
mong men and beastes, and specially an extra-
ordinarie death and destruction of fishes, and
al other creatures liuing by, in, or vpon y^e wa-
ters. Al which evils and miseries (howbeit I
knowe euerie man shal not personallie see
them, yet, if there appeare not a sensible diffe-
rence betwene certaine yeares immediatly
following, and other ordinarie yeares, let mee
lose the credite of my Astrologie) shal bee the
more dreadful and terrible, because the good &
amiable planet Iupiter is so much abased and
humbled in the eighte house, being simply the
very worst place of the heauens that can be, cal-
led.

led commonly of the Astronomers, the house of enchauntmēts, of witcheries, of poysonings, of great misfortune, and of death, who wil also begin to shrink & go backward the 10. day of July, vntil the fourth day of Nouēber, whiche shrinking too wil not a little hinder his good and prosperous influence. Al which time frowning Saturne shal be retrocedent also, beginning his retrogradation the 25. day of June, & so continuing til the 10. day of Nouember, yea and that which is moze notable, for the space & continuance of these whole five or six yeares together, they shal both be verie often retrograde, and moze thā commonly they vse to be: & this withal is to be obserued, that these two superioꝝ planets Saturne and Iupiter shal the secōd time also be very nigh the one the other, the 26. day of October, this present yere 1583. being thē almost conioyned againe together in *Pisces*, but both retrograd, & not long befoze, at the beginning of the seconde Reuolution, and third part of the Astronomical yeare: to wit, at the Sunnes entraunce into the Equinoctial signe *Libra*, moſte vnluckilye and ilfaringlye placed in the 10. house, whiche muste needes greatly increase their malice, and make theyꝝ operations the moze unhappie & vnfortunate. The vnlucky constellation and constitution of the other planets, doth also seeme to helpe foꝝwarde

ward & augment the lamentable euentz threat-
ned by this Coniunction. For fierie and furi-
ous Mars peregrine & occidentall in the fourth
degree, and first minute of Leo, and placed in *Ca-*
codemone, an house where lamentable, tragical
and peremptorie accidentes are set foorth, ha-
uing there no lesse than twelue impediments,
whereby he is muche afflicted, and greatelye
disgraced, but more perniciously hurtfull and
malicious, portendeth wonderfull contenti-
on, sedition, treason, rebellion and warre: ma-
ny tumultes, mutinies, and vpproes, with hor-
rible shedding of bloude, and warranteth this
terrible prognostication, that huge multitudes
shall bee spoyled, subdued, destroyed and mar-
dered of their enemies, who shall furiouslye
assalt, & cruelly, vnmereifully and barbarously
oppresse them: perforce, wyth sword and fire.
And because Mars, who is a fierce, violent, and
outrageous planet, is placed in Leo, a hot, cho-
lericke and fierie signe, which notwithstanding
of al the signs of γ Zodiaque is most excellent
and most noble, so that it is so goodly and gal-
lantly adorned and decked with so many beau-
tifull and notable fixed starres, bearing signifi-
cation only of high and great matters, concer-
ning states, kingdomes, and empires, being the
naturall, essentiall, and onely proper house of
the mightie and royall planet Sol, who is γ sig-

nifier of pꝛinces, Potentates, and high Magistrates: but a mortall and deadely enemy vnto Mars, who is now most infortunatly seated in his house: manye tragicall mischiefes and notorious calamities are pꝛesaged to some greate Rulers, and mightie gouernoures, placed in Soueraigne and supreme authoritie, or else it is vehemently to be feared, that in the East, and Southeaste Countries, a desperate cōpany of vile and villanous rascalls shall flock together, and seditiously, rebelliously and trayterously arise in armes againste theire Pꝛinces, and Magistrates: who, (as a Dogge hath a day and a Spider pꝛouision of ill fauoured gære to serue hyꝛ turne,) shall for a time violently sette vppon, and vehemently afflict manye: whyche maugre theire heads, must suffer grienous and spitefull Indignities. And yet because he is Lorde and ruler of the 9. house, wherein Mercury is moste vnluckily appointed, beeing not long since much discouraged and discomfited of him by a hatefull Quartile Aspecte: it seemeth that diuerse persecutions are threatened vnto sundrye Ecclesiasticall Persons, whyche shall be much disquieted and vexed by theire rage. All whiche Maladies shal be the more hurtfull and vehement, because he is entered into a fixed Signe: according to that maxime of Halye, *Capite quartopartis octa-*

¶ If Mars bee at anye time in a fixed and im-
 moueable signe, he foretelleth violent cōten-
 tions of kings and outcastes, and in an other
 place his iudgement is: If Mars bee in a fixed
 signe, hee prognosticateth that vnreasonable
 variances will aryse without any cause, Beside
 he will doe the moze harme also, because he is
 in a masculine and diurnall signe; for if he bee
 in a feminine and nocturnall signe, his hinde-
 raunce is the lesse: as Messahalah sayeth in his
 Booke *De Revolutione Annorum mundi*, the 23.
 chapter. Item, Mars in Leone, & in the 12. place
 from the Horoscope, threatneth greate losse
 and destruction in all kindes of beastes, that
 haue hooves, or flæces, and withall progno-
 sticateth that Bismires, waspes, and other
 flies and vermyne shall not greatly abounde.
 Furthermoze, because he is seated in the
 eighthe house from the Sonne, he foresheweth
 great slaughters and infirmities among men.
 To all whiche euills they shall bee moſte ſub-
 iect whiche inhabite ſuch Regions, Prouinces,
 Territories, and Cities, as are vnder the
 partition of the hotte ſigne *Leo*. Item Sol
 Lord of the Ascendent, but peregrine, and
 out of all his essentiall Dignities in the
 ſixteenth degree, and eighthe and fortye mi-
 nute of *Taurus*, the nighte house of Venus,

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and

and residente in the tenth house, (the house of Dominion and power, wherein hee woulde greatly haue reioyced, hadde hee not bene so infortunatelly disgraced by hys weake- nesse) will also helpe to increase the fure and outeraage of Mars, causing much trouble, vexation, and sorowe, to some Noble men, and Honourable personages: yea this his placing doeth furthermore signifie, that manye Magistrates shall bee thrust out of office, and de- prived of all Dignitie, and other aduanced to their romes, who peradventure shall scarce- ly be so good, but moste lykely to bereffe the Proverbe, Seldome commeth the better.

Item Venus Lady of the tenth house being both peregrine, and combust, doeth increase the sygnification of the Sunne: Who because that he is Lord of the Ascendente, and infortunatelly seated in hys House, signifyeth a badde state, not only of Princes but of theyr owne Subiectes too, whiche bad state shall specially be sounde in the Coun- treis situate betwene the East and the West. Moreover Venus, who is naturally verie for- tunate, and a Planet of a good and amiable nature, being withal settled in the II house, the house of amitie, friendship, and good fortune woulde haue pronounced much good, if she had not bene so vn luckily peregrine in the second degree

Degree, and third minute of *Gemini*, being there also combust, and accompanied wth the mischievous *Catabibazon*: which is wthall as unhappy and pernicious, as may bee by reason of hir fall in *Geminis*: in hir house of casualties . For whiche cause the is therefore to signifye muche Subtile dissembling, and false packing amongst menne: little faythfull and sounde Friendshippe, but muche counterfaite and fained amitie: nay many through vncurtious dealing, and falshood, shall breake off friendship, so that one shal hardely repose any truste in an other, besides the foresaitheth that much hatred, disoord and strife, much matter of diuisions, and factions, much debate and contention shall ensue: and yet some naughtye and vngodly persons (whereof the worlde shal neuer bee to seeke, but what remedie?) are like to accoord & agree together wel inough, or rather il inough. For much shamefull & filthie whoredome shall be secretly committed, diuers shal giue ouer themselves to pleasure, voluptuosenesse, ryot, vnlawfull concupiscence, lecherie, forbidden lustes, and other vncleane misdemeanors. But let those that are so corruptly, & villanously affected, beware in time, leaste for euerie dram of momentanie pleasure, they bee rewarded with a pound of durable sorrow. For besides y^e many thereby shal be shrewdely en-

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dammed, & presently punished, according to the qualitie of their desertes: the rest of that vngracious crew, vnlesse they repent, and amend the sooner, shal altogether most woefully perish, & be vtterly destroyed, both goods, body & soule too. Haly his iudgment is, y Venus beeing ioyned with the Dragons tayle, signifyeth, that a destruction of women shall ensue: and this he also as resolutely affirmeth, that Venus situated infortunately in the eleuenth house, prefigeth a dearth and scarcitie of Corne. Finally, I am perswaded, that she shall cause verie many windes, bringing verie muche rayne, by reason of hyr occidentall combustion in *Geminis*, in the house & termes of Mercury. And, as for Mercury he *In statione secunda*, placed in the house of pilgrimages, of iourneys, of holie things, and Religion: but peregrine, and muche afflicted in the one and twentieth degree, and 20 minut of *Aries*, in the house and termes of Mars, his mortall enemye, doth signifie many iourneies, and voyages, much trauailing, greate remouing from place to place, (for *Aries*, as euery one knoweth, is a moueable signe, and Mercury a conuertible, and waueiring Planet) but not wythout many losses, dammages, and troubles: so generally true it is, that is commonly alledged in a manner to thys verie purpose. The rowling stone seldom gathereth any

any mosse. For sundry grieuances, much theft, many violent robberies, and spoylinges, with wilfull murder, and cruell interfections shall bee committed, in suche wise, that playne innocent, and true meaning men, (whereof our worlde now a dayes is not greatly lauish) and the honeste and faithfull dealing Merchaunte, shall eftsoones goe in daunger of losing bothe Goods and life. Furthermore, thys hys unlucky constitution doeth portend the irreligious, and impious behauour of diuerse wicked, obstinate, stubburne, and disorderly Persons, who wyll not care mosse desperately to conspyre, euen against Heauen it selfe. and mosse horribly to abuse euen Iesus himselte, in not esteeming his sacred and blessed word, in reuiling his zealous preachers, in making no accounte of Religion, pietie, and godlinesse, in abandoning God himselte out of their companie, and betaking themselves to all villanie. Likewise thys hys infortunate state thyeatneth lyke troubles, detrimentes, and daungers vnto those, that are Mercurists, as namely, vnto Embassadors, secretaries, Notaries, Registers, Clarkes, Scribes, Messengers, Factors, Mercers, & such other: as also vnto diuerse of the learned sort, amongst whome some hote controuersies, & contentions are like to arise, touching some new contrary opinions, & heresies whiche shall

be inuented published, and maintayned by certayne bishppe fellows, & factious heades, too affectionately wedded to their owne conceits. Item Luna peregrine in the fourth degree. and 8 minute of *Sagittarius*, decreasing in light, and accompanied with hye Dragons heade, in the fourth house & nigh the fist, beginning but six hours before, most infortunately in opposition, & at defiance with the gentle & merciful planet Venus (of whome I spake before) bectokeneth many heauy calamities, imprisonments, disturbāces, and tribulations, with much thought, anguish, and sorrow amongst the common people, who notwithstanding shall not be punished or afflicted, but according to their owne rebellious desertes and misdemeanors: for hir oppositiō with Venus, Lady of the 10. house, signifieth the dissolayall and unfaithfull hearts of many froward and disobedient persons, rebelliously set against their Magistrates, helping forwarde the mischiefs and horrors presaged by the infortunate constitution of Mars. And through hir company with the Dragons head, she portendeth consuming diseases, many waters & losse in all kinds of pulse, as a credible autho: testifieth. And hir application vnto frowning Saturne, by an aspectuall radiation, I meane, a malicious quarrelle aspect: sheweth y there shall happen to men deadly diseases, terrible dreames and feareful

full imaginations proceeding from abundance of Melancholy. And what sayth Haly *Cap. 4. Part. 8*? The Sun is the life and soule of the worlde: who whē he is vnluckily affected, the aire is intemperate, as if the Moone be vn-happie, the Earth is troubled: **An other iudgement of his thus deliuered in the thirde Chapter of the same eighte parte.** If the fierie Triplie-citie be wholie infortunate (as now it is in the figure erected for the time I speake of) bothe dammages, and great chances shal befall Lords Princes, & notable men. Likewise the vnluckie and euill Constitution of the signe in the eleuenth and fifte house (in whiche signe Luna is now placed) beareth the same signification. **Item Saturne placed in the eight house, & Lord of the sixte house, whiche is the house of griefes, of diseases, and bondage of bodie, foresheweth manie dangerous and mortall diseases, which are like to reigne and rage in theyr kinde, as also the scrubberne, disobediente, and ill disposed affections of diuerse Seruauntes, towarde theyr Lordes and Maisters. Moreover Saturne Lord of the 7. house, whiche is the house of wedlocke, of enmitie, of publique strife, of thefte, and other heynous offences, threatneth manye troublefome, and terrible euentcs, whiche are lyke to bee as mischieuoufly accomplished.** But. as touching thys

his Lordly gouernement of the sixt & seauenth houses together with certaine other Incidents which by the figure erected might Astrological ly be gathered, for breuities sake, and for some other good considerations, I adde nothing, acknowledging, that the heauenly and almighty Iupiter (y^e I may so speake) sitting aboue Sol and Luna, in hys euerlasting Maiestie, ruleth bothe Saturne and Iupiter, at hys gracious wit & pleasure, as also furious Mars himselfe wyth Venus and Mercury too: *Quae inclinant modo non necessitant* as is truely answered in an olde distinction. Neuerthelesse, I am verily perswaded, that no Nation or Country shall beholde this great Coniunction unpunished; but amongst the rest, they I graunte shall especially feele the vehement force and violence thereof, that inhabit such regions as are subiect to the firste and second Climate.

Thus, as compendiously, as on the sodaine I could, I haue here Brother, written downe, in what signe and parte of heauen euery planet shall be placed: how affected and disposed in the celestiaall scheme, at that very instante and moment, in which this great, and wonderful conjunction shall happen, with the seuerall, & speciall significations of each of them particularlye, according to the place of their residence at that time: agreeing wholly wth the Astrological iudgements

ments, and predictions of the most ancient, and best approued wyters in this profession which I haue done to thys ende, to shewe as it weare in a glasse, what concoꝛdaunce and agreẽments there shall then appeare, betwene one Planet and an other, and what good or euill euerye one of them shall for his part procure, good by diminishing, flaking and repressing the Misfoꝛtunes whiche are presaged by the Coniunction: euill by helping foꝛwarde, and encreasing the perillous malice, and as it weare, venemous spite thereof.

Nowe, to treat some what moze specially touching the weather, & constitution of the aire, I haue good coniectural arguments to perswade mee, that greate stoꝛe of raine and colde is lyke to ensue, that we shall haue much hayle, thunder, and lightning, much vnseasonable, immoderate, tempestuous, and boysterous weather, that huge waters shall arise, that floudes extraordinarily shall encrease, manye ouerflowings happen, diuers irruptions of waters todaynely breake out, causing some losse by lande, but muche greater decaye of substance by shippewackes on the seaes, whereby very many shall be shrewdly endamaged and not a few vtterly vndone. Whiche operations and effectes, the late Eclipse of the Sunne, which happened the last yeare 1582. the twentieth Daye of June

June in the watric signe *Cancer*, shall marvellously helpe forwarde and augmente, especially in Winter this yeare, 1583. for these foresayde Accidents shall continue vntill the beginning of the nexte Spring after, Anno. 1584. At which time, about the ende of Marche, and the beginning of Aprill, there shall happen a wonderfull straunge, and rare Coniunction, conuente, or assemblie, in a manner of all the planets in *Aries*, a fyerye signe. So that then both Saturne and Iupiter shal forsake *Pisces*, the last signe of the watric Triplicitie, and inhabite *Aries*, the firste signe of the fierie Triangularitie: which alteration from one contrary triplicitie to his contrary, cannot be without diuerse new effectes opposite to the former. For so Haly concludeth. When twoo superiour and waightie planets (as Saturne and Iupiter are) go from one Triplicitie to an other, or from one nature to an other, or from one likenesse to an other, they cause diuersities & contrary effects. Wherefore now this watric Trigone shall perishe, and be turned into fire: Iupiter shal be ioyned with Sol, with Mercury and with Luna Saturne shall be ioyned with Venus, and wyth Mercurie: Mercurie shall be in Coniunction with Iupiter, and wyth Mars: Luna shall be one while ioyned with Saturne another while with Venus. another wyth Mars, wyth Iupiter

ter the second time, and the with Mercury, and lastly of all, there shal bee a greate Coniunction of Iupiter & Mars, which is the third waightie planet, and in malice litle inferioz vnto deuouring Saturne himself. After which kind of Coniunctions, some terrible and fearefull Comet or blazing starre is like presentely to ensue: for the congresse of planets in a fiery signe, doeth commonly foreshew, and indeede naturally cause a blazing star. As by inductiō of examples might at large be discoursed, but one for euery signe shal suffice. In the yeare, 1556. in the same moneth of March, when there was the like coacervation of both superieur and inferiour planets in this very signe *Aries*, there followed immediately a greate Comet. Anno, 1434. after y^e like meeting of the planets in the second fiery signe *Leo* there appeared likewise a fiery Comet. As also after their Coniunction in the thirde fierie signe *Sagittarie*. Anno 814. befoze the death of the inuincible and most renowned Emperour Carolus Magnus there ensued in like manner, a terrible and tragical Comet. And if a Comet as I haue now probably inferred, shall arise, these effects must be looked for, much scorching and vehement heate, the drying vp of ponds, & deepe waters, barraine and vnfruitful fieldes: and consequently a dearth of al victuals, beside a so: death of Cattle, and many pestilent diseases

les amongst men. But if no Comette appeare, there shal doubtlesse be sene other horrible and rufull visions in the Heauens and many verie straunge & terrible sights in the middle Region of the aire, as fiery Meteors, flashings, and flammings of fire, wonderfull traiections, and impressions, much lightning and thunder myrte with hayle. Whereby many shal be perilously terrified, and some miserably vndone. For euen at the very selfe same time the operations and effects of the sunnes Eclipse, which hapned the last yeare 1582, as also of this great and strange Coniunction shal stil continue: which shal afterwarde be accompanied with an other feareful and pernicious Eclipse. 1585. in *Tauro*, nigh the heade of *Medusa*, called of y^e Arabians *Caput Algol*, a moste hurteful, violent, cruel, and mortal fired star, of the nature of Saturne and Venus. Whose significations, for so much as they are not alike, the one threating vehement heat, y^e other extreame cold, and withal the great Coniunction of Saturne and Mars in *Pisces*, a watry signe: and the great Coniunction of Iupiter and Mars in *Aries* a fiery signe, both in Aprill next 1584. being there vnto ioyned, whereof also the one threatneth excessive cold, y^e other exceeding heate, there must necessarily follow very great inequalitye of the ayre, & very much incōstācie and alteratiō of the weather, which mutual in-

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fraction of qualities, onely glitterings & lightnings in clouds shall ensue, as Leouitius speaketh, yet the force and power of this Coniunction shall beare moste effectuell sway, especially in March, Aprill, May, and June, Anno 1584. because then moste of the Planets shall runne their Course in hote and drie signes, as also 1585. in Marche, Aprill, and Maye, when Mars a hot and fierie fellow shall possesse a hote and drie signe: with whom Saturne shall fellowship himselfe, being then so seated in a fierie signe, and one while in Coniunction wpyth Venus another while with Sol, with Mercury, & with the Moone, with whom also Mars and the other planets shall bee mingled: which Coniunctions shall all happen in fiery signes. And this yeaere say I, is like to proue an vnhappy yeaere, for diuines and religious Persons. Item in Aprill, Anno 1586. the effectes of these meetings shall euidently appeare, at whiche time, there shall fall out a Coniunction of Sol and Saturne, Mars and Venus, Mars and Mercury, Venus & Mercury, Saturne & Mercury, Saturne & Venus, Sol & Luna, Saturne & Luna, Mars and Luna, Venus and Luna, Mercury & Luna, & lastely of Saturne and Mars, whiche is a greate Coniunction, and therefore the worse, & more terrible. Which Coniunctions, for as much as they shall all happen in the same signe *Aries*, a fiery signe, there

there must needes ensue diuers strange effects, much seruēt & exceeding heat, many rare & dyedfull impressions in the highest region of y^e ayre, and consequently a soze and perillous drought. To make shorthe, in this yeare, sundrie woefull and cruell euills, together with many straunge & horrible euentis shal sensibly appeare, whiche shall pzincipally moleste and afflict the weaste-ward countries. But of these terroures, one of vs, eyther I, or if my leasure, by meanes of my finall profession, happen to fayle mee, my Brother Iohn will treate moze particularly hereafter, (if God spare vs life,) in their seuerall and sundrie yeares, according as the effectes and operations of the aforesaide Coniunctions shall especially worke, and take place: as also of the Comet, with the Eclipses of the Sun and Moone, which I haue only touched here, reseruing euerie such notable particular Accident to his proper time and place then seuerally to bee discussed eyther by mee, or by him. This alone I will adde, as a needefull Caution and admonition for those, whiche in their natiuities had *Aries* placed in their Horoscope, accompanied with other planets, or which had the superioure planets placed the in the same signe of the Zodiacke, as also for those, which had the gret light of heauen, the Sunne I meane, or the Lorde of the ascendent, or the Lorde of the natiuitie placed

red in *Aries*, for they especiallie shall be inuited and called to heauenly companies or dances, and will attempt some nouelties, the iudgment carrieth sufficient authoritie. And especially let *Germanie* and *Italie* beware, for many grievous calamities, with sodaine chaunces and changes are thyeatned to the countries there aboutes, by this forcible concurse of Planets in *Aries*: these nations being chiefly and principally vnder the regiment of that signe, wherevnto our Astrologers adde names by the Regions, and Segniories following: *Brittain*, *France*, *Basteria*, *Syria*, *Philistim*, *Polonia minor*, *high Burgonie*, *Suenia* of *Germanie*, *Sylefia superior*, *Pars Westria*, *Naples*, *Florence*, *Capua*, *Ferraria*, *Verona*, *Vicentia*, *Bergamum*, *Imola*, *Padua*, *Brusicum*, *Vtricha*, *Lindania*, *Cracouia*, *Marsilia*, *Saragossa*, with certaine other Territories and Provinces neare adioyning. *Praeterea* the same signe being the house and mansion place of Mars, there are portended many lamentable and woefull casualties in battaile vnto the Germaine and Italian Souldiers, whiche shall fall out eyther by treacherie and prodicion, or thzoughe the carelesse Securitie and sluggishnesse of their Captaynes, two perillous and deadely enemies to Martiall proceedings, as by all Histories is moste manifest, specially to you, that are so perfectly acquainted with them. Powe, touch-

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ing the whole continuance of the aforesayde
 Strange effectes, and operations of this pre-
 sent great Coniunction, I suppose it will suf-
 fice to quote the Iudgemente of the famous
 Philosopher and Physitian, Cardane delyned
 in his Commentaries vppon Ptolome his
Quadrupartita Constructio, Concerning that
 poynte. Whose words are thus set downe *ver-*
batim in the second booke, ninth Chapter, and
 LIV. Text of those excellent Commentaries.
 The effects of a coniunction indure vntill an
 other coniunction returneth, as the coniun-
 ction of Saturne & Iupiter hath his operati-
 on till another commeth, and the entraunce
 of Saturne into the first degree of Aries, wor-
 keth continually til he entereth into the same
 degree againe, for nothing is in nature with-
 out his Contents: wherefore vnlesse effectes
 shoulde last til their returne, the course of hea-
 uen were mathematical, not natural, and the
 cause would want his effect, and nature should
 seeme to bee weake & without power. There-
 fore as a certaine quantitie or equall propor-
 tion is founde betweene one time and an o-
 ther, so is there an equalitie in reuolutions.

Yet euery reuolution is reduced to the mid-
 dle motion, for the vertue of a Coniunction
 endeth in opposition, and opposition muste
 the be regarded. Which place of Cardane may
 summarilie suffice for warrante of the conti-
 nuance

nuance, so farre as Arte, and mans foresight
 extendeth. So; otherwise As all other thinges,
 so Planets are in Gods hande , who is truely
 termed of the olde Philosophers , *Ens entium*,
 and *Causa Causarum* , wherein I am to sub-
 scribe to the opinion of the noble Mathema-
 tician and Astrologer , Petrus Pitatus , who
 in the Proheme to his *Diaria* , giueth out this
 learned iudgement : Among the sortes of fu-
 ture euent, some haue an infallible proceeding
 appointed them, as the mouing of heauen, the
 rising & setting of signes, the Coniunctions of
 Planets, & eclipses of Sunne and Moone , and
 such like: in which points is an infallible & de-
 terminate certaintie in respect of the mouent,
 & all hinderances are remoued from them e-
 uery way, vnlesse Gods predominant wil and
 diuine prouidence shal stay them miraculou-
 sly & extraordinarily, which neuerthelesse v-
 seth alwaies natural & ordinarie instruments.
 With muche more importing the same conclu-
 sion : his onely exception is, vnlesse secundarie
 causes be strangely forestalled of the principal
 and firste cause which is God. And thus much
 touching the notable effects, and operations of
 this great Coniunction , in the last face of *Pis-
 ces* and the firste of *Aries* . Nowe, by a sen-
 sible conference of the same with other Con-
 iunctions, which haue heretofore happened in
 the watrie Trigone , not without certayne fa-

famous, and moſte notable events conſequent-
ly enſuing : I will preſume , to ſet downe
certaine Concluſions, collected out of auncient
Judgements and predictions of Aſtrologie ,
whereby it ſhould in greate likehode appeare,
not onely that ſundry, rare, and wonderfull e-
uentures muſt needs follow, but alſo that the ve-
rie frame of the worlde, cannot endure long af-
ter . Wherefore, to ſpeake onely of the watrie
Trigon, which ſhal now beare rule for a time,
which Trigone conſiſteth of theſe three ſignes,
of the Zodiaque, *Cancer, Scorpio, Piſces*, it ſeemeth
a reſolute caſe (vnleſſe my induction mar-
uellouſly ſayleth mee) that there neuer hapned
any greate Coniunction of the ſuperior planets
in any of thoſe three ſigne, but ſome extraor-
dinary change, and notozious alteration enſued.
Firſt, after the mighty Coniunction of the two
higheſt planets, Saturne and Iupiter in *Cancer*,
which is reckoned the firſt ſigne of the foreſaide
watrie Triplicitie, (which coniunction hapned
in angulo quarta domus, the ninth moneth from
March firſt called of the Romanes. and now of
vs Nouember) y^e worlde was overflowed with
that wonderfull exceeding deluge, which to this
day doth, & euer ſhal beare the name of Noahs
floud: ſuch a floud as the worlde ſhall neuer ſee
again. Secondly, this fourth monarchie called
the Romane Monarchie, to follow the commoⁿ
diſtinction (howſoeuer Monſire Bodine proba-
bly

bly reasoneth to the contrary) wherein we now
 liue , and are still to prefer before the Turkish
 Monarchie, saeme it neuer so ample & huge, be-
 gan vnder the dominion of the watrie Trigon:
 for the 47. yeare before the glorious natiuitie
 of our saviour Iesus Christ, & fīue yerres before
 the destruction of the most valerous, & puissant
 captaine Iulius Cæsar, there hapned a great cō-
 iunction of the superiour planets in *Scorpio*, the
 seconde signe of the same Triplicitie at whiche
 time the most memorabile and notozius ciuill
 war betwæene Cæsar and Pompey, was very
 hot and violent, the end whereof ensued a little
 after the, same Coniunction, whenreupon Iulius
 Cæsar hauing oppzessed the contrarie force, and
 valiantly subdued his enemies, whiche defen-
 ded theire auncient state, and common liberty
 did firste establissh this fourth moste noble Mo-
 narchie, Thirdly, not long after thys, namely
 sixe yerres before the happy birth of our Redee-
 mer , there happened a Coniunction of these
 mighty superiour planets Saturne and Iupiter,
 in the last face of *Pisces*, which is the last sign of
 y watrie trigon, & y beginning of *Aries*, which
 is the first signe of the fierie Trigone , whiche
 coniunction hapned neuer since, but only in the
 daies of the worthy Christian Emperoꝝ Caro-
 lus magnus, *Anno. 789.* which is almoste 800.
 yeares ago, but is now to happen once agayne
 in this present yeare 1583. Touching whiche

forasmuch as it is the last coniunction y^e enen
 shall happen in the end of the watric Trigone,
 I am Astrologically induced to this coniec-
 ture, y^e we are most like to haue a new worlde,
 by some sodaine, violent, & wonderfull strange
 alteration, which euen heretofore hath alwaies
 hapned, at the ending of one Trigone, and be-
 ginning of an other, but now most especially is
 like to happen, because the contrary Trigone
 succedeth his contrarie, the fierie followeth y^e
 watric, vnder which o^r the like succession, a
 notable mutation hath already happened two
 severall times, to wit, in the time of Iulius and
 Augustus Cæsar, when as this fourth Monar-
 chie (as I saide before) was established wth
 much effusion of bloud: and againe in the time
 of Carolus Magnus, and his ffather Pypin,
 (as I also sayde before) at whiche tyme as
 Histories repozte, this Monarchie being tired
 before, now pawled a while, and toke breath:
 yea, your Paulus Iouius as you best remember,
 after two o^r three other most honourable gree-
 tings salufeth this noble Emperour with these
 gallant Titles: God saue you O most Soue-
 raigne Enlarger of Christian kingdomes. O
 professor & defender of Catholike Domini-
 ons, & restorer of the golden age: which laste
 addition of Iouius, maketh moste for our pur-
 pose, together with that superlatiue Justifica-
 tion of his surname not much before, not on-
 ly

lie most worthy to be named great, but thrice great : so that withall we forget not what the same Iouius shortly after wyrteth, continuing the aforesaide braue Apostrophe, directed vnto Charelemaine, himselfe: You being Captaine, Italie, whiche long before was disgraced and defaced by the Gothes and Vandals, and oppressed with iniuries as with an yron worlde, did arise so highlie by an happy successe of all thinges, that it recovered those goodly ornamentes of auncient glorie and renowme : hauing a little before giuen out certaine other commendations of his martiall prouesse, tempered with deuotion and wisdom, in these honourable termes: Wee see not onely the vntamed Saxons and obstinate Cantabrians, continually cōquered by cōquest, but that which is more auailable to win immortall commendation, we see the Lumbardes, by gods furtherrance, & other most notable inuentions partly martial & partly ciuil, vtterly ouerthrowē, who arrogātly & impiously brought annoi-
ance to the holy Bishop. But, to leaue the second foundation and as it were, the reedifying of the imperial Monarchie vnder Charlemaine which is farre better knownen vnto you, than vnto me, (howbeit by the way, it woulde not be forgotten, that the Romane Empire continued amongst the Græcians from the time of Constantine the gret, vnto the time of Charls

the great, in whom only the name of the Empire was translated to the Germanes, as Agrippa writeth in his inuective Discourse, *De Nobilitate*.) and to returne now to the present conjunction, considering that this fourth monarchie began first about the end of the watrie Trigon and was afterwardes weakened and decayed vnder the same, as appeareth by the premises: may it now seeme likely and probable inough, that it shall also finally bee ended and destroyed vnder the same Trigon? And, forsomuche, as our Lord and Saviour tooke our humane nature vpon him: being borne of the Virgin Mary in Bethlem, at the end of the watrie trigon, and the beginning of the fierye Trigone: the same now happening againe, may it not also signifie and portend, some wonderfull and maruellous alteration shortly after to ensue? yea, why not euen the great and dreadfull time, wherein the same Iesus Christ, shall come againe in vnspeakeable maiestie, to iudge bothe the quicke and the deade, consuming the whole world by fire? for now shall the fierie Trigon raigne, and all the Coniunctions of the superior planets whiche hereafter shall happen, that continually bee in fierie Signes, till the accomplishment almoste of 200. yeares. In the raigne of Carolus Magnus, albeit the like Coniunction hapned, yet the world could not then bee at an ende: howbeit euen at that very time there

there were exceeding great Contentions among
Princes, debated with manie fierce battailes,
horrible murders, and much shedding of blood:
to which effect, I cannot but remember those
goodly verses of the excellent Italian Poet, Ho-
noratus Fasitellus.

*-tum primum Gallica signa
Batis, & infractus victricia sensit Iberus.
Intremuere Asia Reges, iacuitq; subacta
Punica terribili tellus concussa duello.*

Then Batis felt first the ensignes of France, then Iberus
Once invincible yeelded obeisance vnto the Conquest.
Strong Asian Princes were amazed, martiall horrors
Inuaded Carthage Lordships, and battered all partes.

Which are to be understood of the self same
time: yet then I say, could not the consumma-
tion of the world bee, because 5000. years from
the Creation of the worlde, were not yet expi-
red, but nowe the influence and effects of thys
present great Coniunction enduring and conti-
nuing as I haue sayde, how little to speake of,
shall remayne wanting, to make vp the com-
plete number of 6000. yeares, which accounts
is originally grounded vpon the auncient fa-
mous prophecie of Elias, concerning the worlds
continuance, foretelleth that the same shoulde
stande 6000. yeares. 2000. vaine. 2000. y^e law:
2000. Christ: which together make in all the fi-
nal number of numbers 6000. yeares. Where,

of it hath already continued 5544. so that not so much as 500. yeares doe now remayne, of whiche also, some even of those that are yet behind shall be abridged in respect of our infinite finnes, and exceeding wickednes, as it soloth in the same propheticie. Yea our Saviour Christ himselfe hath promised in his Gospell written by S. Mathew. the 24. chap. that he wil detracte somewhat of the appointed time, saying: Except those daies shoulde be shortned, there shoulde no flesh bee saued, but for the electes sake, they shal bee shortned. So that all circumstances being weyed, and all Astrologically likehoods together with propheticall predictions considered, what doubt is there, but we may, and ought to persuade our selues, that the foundation of the worlde is in a manner worne out, and also this godly frame ready to fall vpon our shoulders: for if so be there yet remayned an other greater Coniunction of Saturne and Iupiter, like to the firste, then shoulde there bee required a *Remanet* of almoste eight hundred yeares more, whiche being added to the yeare of this greater Coniunction, woulde amounte to the number of sixe thousandes and almoste foure hundred yeares: whiche manifestly oppugneth the propheticie of Elias aboue rehearsed: and Plato, before 25. of those yeares were expired, woulde bid vs who. Almighty God throughe his infinite power, and unspeakeable wisdome, in sixe
 dayes

Dayes created heauen and earth, the Sea and all thinges therein contayned but the seuenth day hee rested, and hallowed the same: wherein some haue reposed a high misterie, imagining, and perswading themselves, that by the sacred Ministerie of his holy worde in this presente life, within the compasse of 6000. yeares, he will also gather together this church, wherewith in the seuenth he will celebrate and kepe holy his eternall and euerlasting Sabaoth.

To which purpose they affirme, that the propheticke of Elias, was as it were allegoricallye borrowed from this number of the sixe dayes Creation, applying to euerye Day, 1000. yeares, alleadging to that effect out of the ninetie Psalmes, For a thousand yeares in thy sight, are but as yester day, & citing withall the place of Sainte Peter, in the thirde Chapter of his second epistle. Dearly beloued, be not ignorant of this one thyng, howe that one day is with the Lorde as a thousand yeares, and a thousand yeares as one day. But how soundly these testimonies bee applied to the enforcement of my conclusion, it is for learned men to determine, my selfe dare not bee overbolde with Textes of Scripture, whiche are so reuerently, and religiously to be handled, and therefore take it best, to stande rather vpon the probabilitye of Astrologicall predictions, and namely, vpon that olde and common propheticke

cie, touching the yeare 1588. which is now so
 rise in euery mans mouthe, and was so reso-
 lutely defended in a publique Disputation in
 the laste Commencement, by one, sufficient to
 mayntaine hys assertion. That yeare hath
 manie hundred yeares agoe bene speciall
 fogetolde, and much spoken of amongst Astro-
 logers, who haue as it were, *Vnanimi con-*
sensu, prognosticated, that either a maruel-
 lous fearefull and horrible alteration of Em-
 pires, Kingdomes, Segnidies and States,
 together with other wonderfull, and very ex-
 traordinarie Accidentes, as extreame hunger,
 and peitilence, desperate treasons, and commo-
 tions shall then fall out, to the miserable af-
 fliction, and oppression of huge multitudes: or
 else, that an vtter and finall ouerthrowe, and
 destruction of the whole worlde shall ensue.
 Whiche propheticie for so muche as it is reputed
 of so greate consequence, and withal so nearely
 toucheth the scope of y^e present Treatise, I will
 here set downe, as it is deliuered by Leontius,
 in Latine verses, made, as moste suppose, by
 Regiomontanus, but translated out of a for-
 mer stile, farre more auncient, as were also the
 Dutch verses of Stoeherinus, imposing the
 same contents.

*Post mille expletos à partu Virginis annos,
 Et post quingentos rursus ab orbe datos:*

*Octogessimus octauus mirabilis Annus
 Ingruet, is secum tristia fata feret.
 Si non hoc anno totus malus occidet orbis,
 Si non in nihilum terra, fretumq³, ruet:
 Cuncta tamen mundi sursum ibunt, atq³ retrorsum
 Imperia, & luctus undiq³ grandis erit.*

Which for the better vnderstanding of the
 common sort of my Countreimen, I haue at ad-
 uentur e Englished in this wise.

After a thousand yeres from Virgins childbed
 ouergone,
 And fiae hundred more from the incarnation
 of Christ:
 The eighty eight yere ensuing wil bring forth
 many wonders,
 Tragical outcries, spiteful villanies, and piti-
 ful deaths.
 Albeit this worlde then for sinne shal not bee
 repressed,
 Although Lande and seas (perchance) bee not
 annihilated,
 Yet nathelesse all states shal arise & fall very
 strangely,
 And great sorrowes with many mischiefes wil
 runne among men.
Pou see what therein serueth to my purpose, &
 either a finall dissolution, or a wonderfull hor-
 rible alteration of the world is then to be ex-
 pected,

ded. I might alledge many other argumentes,
 and authorities, imploying the same conclusi-
 on, but I auoyde to bee ouer tedious. And yet
 am I violently brought to a further considera-
 tion of the premisses, by suche extraordinarie,
 and as a man would say, presignificatiue Ac-
 cidentes as these folowing. When were there
 euer sene so many dreadfull Eclipses of the
 Sunne and Moone? When so many strange,
 and wonderfull copulations of planets? When
 so prodigious Comets, not wythout their tra-
 gicall operations? When suche terrible Ex-
 amples of fierie Meteors, coruscations, tra-
 iections, impressions, and inflammations in
 the aere, as haue bene already obserued in
 our Age, and wyll more fearefully appeare
 within fewe yeares? When was the Earth so
 violently and terribly shaken with an Earth-
 quake, as it was the sixt of Aprill, 1580. not
 onely in Englande and Scotlande, but also in
 other Countries and Nations further off? Which
 Earthquake, (notwithstanding youre
 pleasaunt entraunce into that Philosophicall
 Discourse, deliuered thereof by you *Ex tempore*
 in company of honest gentlemen & gentlewo-
 men assembled together to make mery) semeth
 yet vnto me a matter of no small consequence,
 where vnto youre selfe also seme to inclyne in
 the earnester part of that discourse. Were not
 suche signes and tokens foretolde by our *Saints*
 our

our Christ: hath he not forewarned vs, that they should appeare and shew themselves, as it were in their terrible likenesse, a little before, or in his very coming: doth not withall the contempt of good learning, the contempt of good manners, & contempt of good lawes, & contempt of good Magistrates, the contempt of al good government, nay, doth not the contempt of good religion, good piety, good charitie, & al goodnesse, which since these latter daies neuer so vniuersally raigned, as now it doth: doe not these general abuses seeme to argue & import as much? whē was y^e world so quite deuoyde of care? whē so secure, so recklesse, so bent against all discipline, and order? when so vainely wicked, or so wickedly bayne? when was innocencie more so ridiculous, faithfulnessse more contemptible, vertue more abieted, holinesse more prophaned, lone more hated, dutie more neglected, honour more dishonoured, honestie more despised, good life more wounded to death, than now a daies? Finally, when such unnaturall parts, suche monstrous corruptions of body & minde, such vile & absurde indignities, such inordinate & barbarous proceedings, wythout any respect to law, or conscience, so vniuersally put in practice: when euer the like generall lustines, & insolentie, with such desperate wilfulnessse, and selfeloue, not in one or two more highlye minded, or haughtily sette than their fellows, but even

commonly in the whole worlde to speake off? when euer so iuste occasion of complainte with the Poet; *Omne in precipiti vitium sterit*. What is now the Conclusion? Truly that the second coming of the sonne of man shalweth nigh, whiche shall bee as it were the dayes of Noah, for as in the dayes whiche were befoze the floude, they were eating, and drinkeing, marryng, and giuing in mariage, vntyll the daye that Noah entered into the Arke, and perceiued nothing, til the floude came, and ouerwhelmed them all, so shall the coming of the Sonne of man bee. Mathew. 22. May we not now sensibly perceiue, that these dayes of oures, and the daies immediatly following, are the very daies here expessed: Yea, even those dayes, whiche Christ himselfe did so certaynely, and moze than Prophetically foreshewe vnto his Disciples, preaching vnto them of the destruction of this Temple, the ende of the worlde, and the latter dayes? Why then doe we still dwell in securitie, and deceiue oure selues with vaine conceites, building vp a mountaine of miseries, in steade of the right felicitie? If we knowe oure Lordes will, and doe it not, we shall woorthily bee beaten with many stripes. Wherefoze let vs now at the last, speedily and carefully cal vp, pon our mercifull God, least he consume vs in the heate of his heauy wrath and indignation: let vs humbly sue for grace, and hartily craue
pardon

pardon and fauour at his handes, leasse sodaine destruction ouerwhelme vs : let vs with penitent and obedient hartes fall downe befoze the thzone of his celestiall Maiestie, asking remission of our manifold sinnes and villanies, and with a contrite affection, earnestly and vnfeignedly embrace the glad some tydings of his holy Gospell, that thzough his infinite goodnes, & exceeding mercie, we may be safely pzotected, and wholly deliuered, from all these horrible euils both of bodie and soule. For see what comfortable and swete words the Lorde of hostes hath vttered with his owne mouth: if ye walke in my ordinaunces, and keepe my commaundements and doe them, I will send you rayne in due seasc, and the land shal yeeld hir increase and the trees of the fielde shal giue their fruite, and your threshing shall reache vnto the byntage, and the vintage shall reach vnto the sowing time, and ye shal eate your bread in plentifulnesse, and dwell in your land safely, and I will sende peace in the land, and ye shal sleepe, and none shall make you afraide, and I will rid euil beastes out of the lande, and there shall no sword goe thzoughout your land and ye shal chase your enemies, and they shall fall befoze you vpon the sword, and five of you shal chase an hundred, and an hundred shall put tenne thousand to flight, and your enemies shall fall

D. befoze

before you vpon the sword: for I wil haue respect vnto you, and make you increase, & multiply you, and set vp my couenaunt with you, and ye shall eate olde store, and carrie out the olds, because of the new, and I wil make my dwelling place among you, and my soule shal not loath you: I wil walke amongst you, and will be your God, and ye shall bee my people, and so forth. These are the goodly and blessed promises, which the Lord of Heauen & Earth will assuredly and plentifully performe vnto those, that doe faithfully feare, and truly worship him, in that integrity of holines & righteousness that himselfe requireth. For no doubt, he is a most mercifull God, & a most louing father, full of compassion, full of patience, & long suffering, full of goodnes & pitie. And yet as he is exceedingly merciful to the repētāt sinner, so is he also iust & terrible to the wilfull & obstinate reprobate. For thus on y other side hath the Lord of Lords from the throne of his omnipotent Maiestie thundred: but if ye walke contrary vnto me, and will not harken vnto me, I will also walk cōtrary vnto you: I wil bring vpon you fearfulness, consumption, and the burning ague to consume your eyes, and gender sorrow of harte, and ye shall sow your seede in vaine, for your enemies shall eate it, and I wil set my face against you, and ye shall fall

fall before your enemies : they that hate you, shall raigne ouer you, and ye shall flie when no man followeth you, and I will breake the pride of your power, and I will make youre heauen as yron, and your earth as brasle, and your labour shall bee spent in vaine, for your lande shall not giue hir increase, neyther shall the trees of the lande giue their fruites : I will also send in wilde beastes amongst you, whiche shall robbe you of your children, and destroy your Cattle, and make you fewe in number, and make your high wayes to be desolate. And if ye may not be reformed by these things, I will punish you yet seauen times, for your sinnes, and I wil sende a sword amongst you, that shall auenge my couenant, and when yee are gathered together wythin your Cities, I will sende the pestilence among you, and yee shall be deliuered into the handes of the enemye. And when I haue broken the staffe of your bread, ten wiues shall bake your bread in one oven, and they shall deliuer you your bread agayne by waight : yee shall eat, and not be satisfied. And if you will not yet for all this hearken vnto, but walke aganste mee, I will walke contrarie vnto you also, and wil chastice you seauen times more for your sinnes : and yee shall eat the flesh of your Sonnes, and the flesh of youre Daughters

D g. shall

shall ye deuoure: I will destroy your high places, and cut away your images, and caste your carkasses vpon the bodies of your idolles, and my Soule shall abhorre you: and I will make your Cities desolate, and bzing your Sanduarie vnto naught, and will not smell the sauoure of your swēte Idoures: I wyll bzing youre lande vnto a wilderness, and your enemies whiche dwell therein, shall wonder at it. *Leuitic. Cap. 26.* Nowe, Lorde can anye bee so vngraciouslye stiffe necked, and harde harted, as not to be terrified and astonished wyth the horroz of suche maledictions? Then, alas, let him that hath an eare, heare what the Creator speaketh vnto the Creature, the Lorde of Lordes, to his rebellious Subiect, Almightye God to man, to claye, to duste and ashes: let euerie one remember, what he hath receiued and hearde, and hold fast, and repent: he that ouercommeth shall inherite all thinges, and I will be his God, and he shall bee my Sonne, saith he that sitteth on the Throne. But the fearefull, and the vnbeleeuing, and the abhominable, and murderers, and whozemongers, and Idolaters, and sozcerers, and all lyars, shall haue there parte in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, whiche is the second death. Let vs therefore repent with finitie, leasse we be consumed with Sodome,

and

and Gomozra : let vs doe his commaundements, that we may be blessed, that oure power may be in the tree of life, and that we may enter in throughe the gates into the Citie, and take the water of life freely. Babylon is made a dwelling place of Diuels, a cage of vncleane byrdes, spirites and goblins shall walke in hyz places, fearefull wilde beastes shall lurke there : scritchowles and ostriges shall walke in her houses, Apes and Satyres shall daunce in her beautiful buyldings, wyde Cattes shall crie therein, and Dragons shall there abide, no voyce of men shall be hearde in her, no sounde of a bell or a myll shall be hearde, no lighte of a Candle shall be sene, but perpetual solitude, desolation and sorowe shall remayne and dwell there for euermore. But we will faithefullye praise the name of our Lorde Jesus, and in patience possesse our soules, that when sodayne destruction shall come vpon the carelesse world, we may lift vp our heads, and beholde oure redemption at hande. Wee will no more looke for life, but where it dwelleth, in the fleshe of Christ alone there it resteth, all promise and hope of life is in him, he hath alone the wordes of life, he is alone the breade of life, the water of life, the authoz of life, the worde of life, the tree of life, the onely life, he that beleueth in him, hath everlastyng life. Wee will crye no

more vpon Angels : wee will looke no more vnto oure owne woꝝkes : wee will truste no more in our owne prayers : wee will no more call foꝝ the helpe of creatures, they are all subiect vnto vanitie: there is no life, but in Chꝛist aboue, the Elders, the Angels, the Beastes, all Creatures they giue this honour vnto Chꝛist: saluation is of him , that sitteth vpon the Throne, and of the Lambe, and altogether they crie, *Amen.*

You will maruell, Brother, to see me thus vehemently, and zealously affected in a private Discourse, but truly the incomparable greatness, and impoꝛtaunce of the argument , to him that hath entred into anie reasonable consideration of so vniuersall future calamities, as dayly thꝛeaten vs, must needes seeme to require much more than I haue here saide, oꝝ can possibly saie.

The lasse notable thing , that I haue to obserue thys yeare , 1583. is. that there shal not appeare vnto vs in oure Horizon anie Eclipse, either of the Sunne , oꝝ of the Moone, Marrie, soasmuche as the influence, and woꝝking of that Eclipse of the Sunne , whiche happened the lasse yeare , 1582. beeginneth to take place and effect but in this presente yeare, 1583. in Maie , perduring till that tyme Tweluemoneth , 1584. I haue thought it not

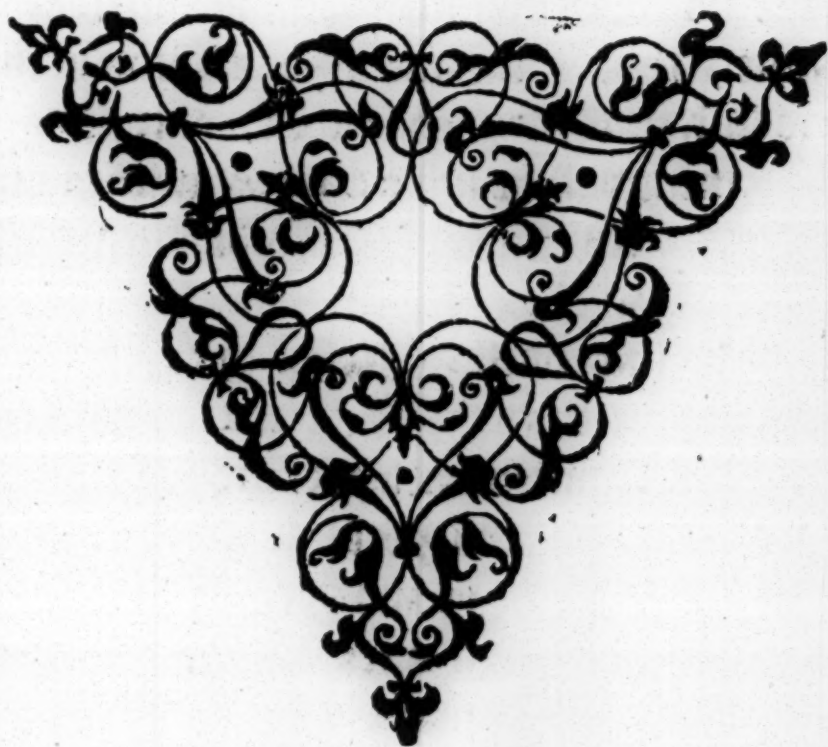
An Astrologicall discourse.

55

not inconuenient, to pꝛosecute these matters
somewhat farther, and to deliuer my sim-
ple iudgement touching that Eclipse,
pꝛesuming hèrein of your
paciencie as in the
pꝛemises.

D. iij.

Of



Of the Eclipse of the Sunne,

which hapned the laste yeare. 1582.



In this last yeare 1582. vpon the 20. daie of Iune, immediatly after five of the clocke in the morning, the bodie of the Moone at her change, being directly put betwene the Sunne & the Earth, or betwene our sight & the Sunne, and therby depziuing vs of the full lighte of his beames, there appeared within our Horizon at Cambridge (as you remember) a small Eclipse of y Sunne, the Sunne and Moone being at that verie instant conioyned in the seuenth Degree and 24. minut of the signe *Cancer*, within two degrees, & 39. minutes of Catabibazon, whiche Eclipse, albeit it were of smal continuance, the Sunne being bodilie eclipsed or darkened by the Moone, but vnto thre fingers, or poyntes, and seauen minutes, hath notwithstanding the proper influence and peculiar effectes: so as Metiabalah a cunning and perfecte Astrologer witneseth, whose booke (as I sayde) haue bene muche esteemed of mightie Princes, and as Experience her selfe teacheth There neuer happeneth any Eclipse of the Sunne, which doth not presignifie and soe shewe some great

great Accident to come to passe, and Ptolomey himselfe the Prince of Astrologers affirmeth, that the fatal conuersions, ouerthrowes, and destructions of kingdomes, may Astrologically be foresene, and prognosticated by the defects and Eclipses of the Sunne and Moone. Whereby Thales Milesius, as Plinie credibly reporteth, did certainly foretell sundry changes, and alterations of states and kingdomes, to happen in *Asia*, which afterward came effectually to passe euen according to his Astrologically predictiō: & the like is auouched by diuers other, of some other well seene the same waye. Wherevpon eclipses haue bene the more specially regarded & obserued of the best Astrologers, as is very wel exemplified by Stadius: but I will returne to the present Eclipse, from whence I haue a little digressed, It is firste to bee noted, that the Sunne was eclipsed in *Cancer*, which is the natural and essential house of the Moone, wherein shee reioyceth most, and wherein also the moste beneuolent and fauourable planet Iupiter called commonly, *Fortuna maior*, doeth ascend, bearing therein chiefly eleuated and exalted: a signe of the partition of the watric Trigone, feminine, nocturnall, northerly, moueable, of directe ascention, whome *Capricorne* doth obey by reason of his superiortie, vsauerie of tast and effect, bearing naturally cold and moists, and of the

D. h. flegma

Negmaticke complexion, gouernoure and ruler of the breaſte, the moueh of the ſtomack, the lungs, euen almoſte to Diaphragma, or the Midriffe. Nowe the nature and propertie of the ſigne being knowne, conſidering that it is a colde and watric ſigne, it betokeneth, according to the Iudicials of Astrologie, that greate aboundaunce of rayne is like to enſue, with many perillous ouerflowings by rage of waters: whereby a great number ſhal be ſhewdly hindered and endammaged: it wil alſo cauſe much rawe, inconstant and diſtemperate weather, euill for all kinde of Cattle, but eſpecially for ſheepe: it portendeth the deſtruction of much fiſh, and water ſoules: greate enuie, ſtriſe, debate, contention, and ſedition, with many priuie conſpiracies, vnlawfull fraies, violent oppreſſions, robberies, and murders, yea & much martiall prouiſion and preparation for warre, beſide ſundrie loſſes and grienous perils vnto thoſe, that get their liuing by toyle and labour on the ſea or other waters, which ſhal come to paſſe by meanes of tempeſtuons and immoderate weather, wherewith many ſhips ſhal be ouerthrowne, many marriners and watermen drowned, many towneſ & citieſ deſolate, nigh vnto the ſea. Moreover, there ſhall followe a greate death, and ouerthrowe among the baſer, and poorer ſort of people, according to the iudgement

ment of Proclus. When as the Sunnes Eclipse happeneth in *Cancer*, there foloweth a desolation among vnknownen families, & a destruction of the base communaltie, & dayly vprores & insurrections of war, & an huge ouerthrow of watrie creatures, & inhabitantes of the Sea. Which saying of Proclus y^e infortunate cōstellation & constitutiō of y^e other planets doe seeme to verifie: for Saturne was retrocedent in a feminine & nocturnal sign, to wit, in *pisces* which is a signe of y^e same complexion & qualitie that *Cancer* is of, being also flegmatik, cold, moist & of the nature of water, Mars, Venus, Mercury, & Luna, two of them in a drie and colde signe, the other two in a colde & moist signe, and also in a moist mansion, wil likewise increase the cold watrie operations of this Eclipse, and for ther part help forward y^e effects therof. And as for Iupiter, he was too much abased & weakened by his retrogradation in *Aquario*, a moist sign. Itē, Mars being in *Tauro*, & in oppositiō to his owne house, is become more sturdy, & infortunate: & being lord of the 10. house, he noteth y^e lords & nobles wil much afflict & oppresse their poore tenants by enhauncing their rents, & putting thē to huge fines, wout regard of commō reason, equitie or pietie: so y^e the poore farmers shalbe scarcely able to liue & maintaine their necessary charge. He signifieth further y^e vtter destruction

struction & ouerthrowing of those which shall rebelliously set themselves against their rulers and magistrates: for he is in opposition to the same his own house, himselfe remaining in *angulo quarta domus*, From whence he sendeth vpward pernicious heat, & his corrupting irradiations ascend vnto all other planets (as Halie saith) & there seated in *Tauro*, the night house of Venus: which importeth much close whoordoe, & secret vngodlinesse amongst many vnclane & wicked persons, y haue shaken off y awe which the feare of God should breede in them, & onely haue respect to the impious policie, vttered in a cōmon prouerbe, *Si non caste, tamen caute*, which policie too wil faile them in the ende, & lay their corruption open to the generall viewe of the world, and shamefull reproche of themselves, so vniuersally true it is that the Poet writeth: That which the earth keepes close, in time will come to the Sunne light. I mighte here rehearse sundrie examples of diuerse Eclipses of y Sun in *Cancer*, & thereby declare, both what destructions & deaths, & also what other strange & rare accidents haue ensued, but amongst the rest for shortnesse sake, I will onely reporte two or thre of y most notable, with the seuerall operations & effects therof: y every man of any reasonable conceit & capacitie, may therby gather a sensible reason and cause of fatall conuersions,

chan

changes & alterations by conference of y^e antecedent causes, & skilfully with discretion & iudgment, apply the same to a farther consequence of times & matters to come: so, as Stadius in the p^reface to his *Ephemerides* excellently noteth: Loke by what reason we iudge of things past, by the same we esteeme things to com for these differ not from them in their kind or essence, but in time which accompanieth them both as an accident. A very wise rule, not only serving so, these Astrological obseruations, but much moze to be extended to y^e right vse of ancient histories, and politick practises, deliuered to posteritie so, their imitation, in like necessities & affaires. But to containe vs now within our boundes, in the yeare 1424. y^e 26. day of June, in y^e evening, as is credibly recozded ther appeared an Eclipse of the Sun in *Cancer*, the 14. Degres: at which time, Charles the King of *Fraunce*, being valiantly set vpon in Battell by y^e Englishmen and Burgundians was expelled his owne realme: warre was hotly maintained between the Danes, & the Slesuicians: the Bishop of *Bream* prouoking the hollanders to battell, was grienously wounded of them, and taken prisoner: a terrible plague & moste vehement pestilence and mortalitis of men ensued, continuing fierce and hote a long time: afterwards, certaine Princes of *Germanie* entring

Bohemia

great armie diuided into thre parts, were forcibly repelled and driuen back of the Hussites wherby the bounds of *Bohemia* were enlarged and spread abroad, towards *Misnia* & *Noricum*, finally all the fruits of the earth as coze grain, vinetrees, & such like perished through vnseasonable pinching cold, and extremetie of weather.

In the yere, 1569. the ninth day of July in the morning, there likewise apeare an Eclipse of the Sonne in the 26. degree of *Cancer*, the influence & effects whereof continued two yers: when the Turkes martially assailing and inuading *Pannonia*, called otherwise *Hungaria*, & *Siria*, a country lying in the east parts of *Germanie*, a portio wherof bordereth on *Hungarie*, (sauing which part, & whol country beside is altogether mountanish) forcibly carried away many prisoners and captiues, with ouer sensible proof of their might and furie. Mathias Hunniades, surnamed Coruinus, a most fortunate prince, and as happie a warrier, who fuy peares befoze was crowned king of *Hungary* by Fredericke then Emperour, denounced and proclaimed war against the *Bohemians*, being requested & perswaded therevnto by the Pope, & at that time by force of armes, toke from them *Moravia*, *Silesia*, & *Lusatia*, the same Mathias continued as fierce warre with Ca-
simire

simire the King of Polonia, courageously invaded the Turks, often discomfiting & vāquishing them: gate away *Vienna* frō the Emperoz, subdued & cōquered diuers other nations & territozies adioyning, insomuch ꝑ at his death he deserued this noble Epitaph of Anthonye Thebaldæus.

Corvinus keepeth this tombe, whome notable exploytes, shew to be a God; but fatall destinie proues to be a man
(bozne.

The Prince of the Tartarians at the same time, assaulted and spoiled *Russia*, vpon whiche Country *Tartaria* boundeth in the west. The king of Denmarke was suttelly entrapped & takē by the craftie wiles and cunning fetches of Sweden. There ensued a sharpe battaile betwēne the French, & Burgundian, Anno. 1571 the force & influēce of the Eclipse stil continuing, many princes & mightie potentates died, and amongst the rest, George the king of Bohemia, whom Lad illaus, sonne to ꝑ king of polonia succēded. To conclude, Henry the first king of England was within the reach of this Eclipse, taken by king Edward the fourth in ꝑ Bishops palace at London, and by him committed to the tower, where after ward he was murdered, as moze fully apeareth by our owne English Chronicles. Last of al, anno 1526. there hapned an Eclipse of ꝑ Sun, in ꝑ seauenth degree of *Cancer*, that is iust in the very self same
degree,

degré, wherein the Sunne was darkened this last yere 1582. After which Eclipse, there arose hot warre in *Piscardie*, wherby both the *Frēch* & *Burgundians* receiued mutuall harmes and dāimages diuers waies, which are reported to haue bene very great & grievous. At the same time y souldiers of King Ferdinand, brother to the Emperoz Charles, being conducted by their captaines to resist the force of their enemies, in *Hungarie* were (as you know) trecherously betrayed into the hands of the *Turkes*, by one *Catzianerus* : of whome they were almoste all most cruelly slaine, their chief Captaines taken captiue, and caried away to *Constantinople*, the *Turkes* chiefest citie, where they liued in miserable seruitude and bondage. At y same time y *Geldrenses* seditiously rebelled against their Soueraigne. At the same time the moste fruitfull, beautiful and noble *Ilands*, *Sicilia* and *Calabria*, were wofully destroyed with fire, which did straungely bzeake out of the sealand, being dzied vp. At the same time there was hearde at *Rome*, a most fearfull, and horrible thundzng in the aire, being also the moze extraordinarie for the very time of the yere. At the same time an ancient tower of *Helderberg*, being sodenly blasted with lightning, did cause a soze ruine, much mischief, and great miserie to that citie. At the same time, in high *Germanie*, there hapned

ned an exceeding great inundation, the force & rage wherof, was passing wonderful, and marvelous straunge. And after the same Eclipse (which we in England oughte chiefly to remember) two notable seditions and insurrections did shrewdly trouble, and disturbe vs here in England: which fell out in the 18. yeare of the raigne of the most mighty and puissant Prince king Henry the eight. Whereof the firste was raised principally for religion amongst the commons of *Lincolneshire*, who had gathered together nigh 20000. persons, to serue their turnes, in the atchieuing of that rebellious enterprise. The seconde beganne farther of in *Torkeshire*, which northerne commotion was also attempted for matter of religiō, the people there flocked together, amounting to the number of 40. thousand. Againste those of the first insurrectiō, the king sent out the Duke of *Suffolke* with a strong and princely power, which when the rebels did vnderstand they streight ways brake vp their armie, and sodainely departed. Againste those of the seconde insurrection, which was so farre the greater, his maiestie sent the Dukes of *Northfolke* and *Suffolke*, bothe wyth a far stronger power, and mightier host of soldiers: vppon whose comming the battaile was appointed to be fought betweene them on Simō and Iudes day, but the same night it rained so

extrémely, that the two armies coulde by no meanes méte according to that appointment. Wherevpon the rebels (as lightly they are wont first or last) were gladde to craue pardon the second time, shewing theselues verie desirous to depart, with due submission to their most noble prince: so that both these seditions were finally pacified, and dispatched with the death of a few Archerebelles, and captaine Commotioners, which were shortly after executed for example sake according to the haynousnesse of their disloyall and desperate attemptes. The same Eclipse might peraduenture be accompanied with some other semblable Events: but these are the chiefeest that I can presently cal to minde, and are sufficient, I suppose, to inferre my Conclusion, what heed is to be taken of like eclipses, and namely this of late. Wherevnto if we shall nowe considerately apply the examples before alleaged may we not generally conceiue, what sequele of troubles and euils, is like to be prognosticated by the same? And yet to speake indifferently according to the rules of Arte, I perswade my selfe, that the misfortunes threatned thereby, shall neither be fully so hainous, nor of so long continuance as were those of y former Eclipses. My reason is, because the quantitie of the Eclipse hauing bene but very litle & smale, (not one quarter of the sunne being darkened)

the

the quantity of the influence and effects is like to be proportionable . For so Meilahalah iudgeth in his booke *de rebus Eclipsium*, § 7. Chapter. The eclipse of the Sun betokeneth alwaies some ground effect to be at hand, yet as the eclipse is greater or lesse, so is the effect. Wherefore by quantity of this late Eclipse being so small, I presume the operations, & sequels therof shall be both the lesse in quantity and the shorter in continuance. Now as concerning the Regions, Provinces, territories, and cities, which shall chiefly be afflicted and oppressed with the evils ensuing (whiche everis man will bee ready to demaunde) it is sufficiently knowne, whyche are principally vnder the dominion, and regiment of the signe *Cancer*, as *Numidia*, *Africa*, *Bithinia*, *Phrygia*, *Colchis*, *Carthago*, *Regnum Francia*, *Regnum Scotia*, *Regnum Granata*, *Comitatus Burgundia*, *Prussia*, *Hollandia*, *Selandia*, *Constantinopolis*, *Thumissa*, *Venetia*, *Mediolanum*, *Genua*, *Luca*, *Pisa*, *Lubecum*, *Treueris*, *Magdeburgum*, *Gorlicium*, *Berna*, *Ciuitas S. Andree*, *Torchia*, siue *Eboracum*, as they are confusedly heaped together by our chiefeſt Astrologers, respecting rather matter, than forme . Of whiche verve Countries, and Cities, those persons too shall especiallye feele the violence of this Eclipse, whiche had *Cancer*, placed in their Horoscope. And this in effect is all, that I haue presentlie

C. y.

to

to say touching the influence, and sequele of the
 foresaide late Eclipse. For, as for those two in-
 stances, which you in your chamber, not ma-
 ny moneths since *obiter*, & as it were, *disputan-*
di causa objected against me, reasoning then fa-
 miliarly of the obseruation, and heerde that was
 to be taken of Eclipses: the one of Agathocles,
 the famous captaine, and tyranne of *Syracusa*,
 the other of Lu. Sulpitius Gallus a noble Ro-
 mane: whereof Agathocles, as I remember,
 in his wars against the *Penians*, whensoever
 any eclipse was to happen, the day before their
 battaile, lest his souldiers should take any pre-
 iudiciall or superstitious conceite thereat, vled,
 as you then alleadged, to discourse vnto his ar-
 mie the whole reason thereof: shewing them,
 that whatsoever should chaunce there, was to
 follow by course of nature, and appertained no-
 thing to their Militarie affairs: Sulpicius Gal-
 lus vnderstanding likewise on a tyme, that an
 Eclipse was at hande, assembled his souldiers
 togither, and warned them thereof afozehand,
 expounding vnto them all the reason, and na-
 turall causes of Eclipses, leasse they should ig-
 norantly mistake them, for heauie and vnlucky
 tokens: As for these two instances, I saye, I
 must needs graunte, they were good Martiall
 pollicies, and wise Stratagemes for the present,
 to abandon such feare, as their souldiers mighte
 haply

haply otherwise haue conceiued, by such shew
of some infortunate chaunce, to befall them, but
as according to Aristoteles saying in his Polit-
iques, *Non est rata Regula hominum voluntas*
so I thinke, these and such like militarie deu-
ises, are not of force, to proue, or disproue anye
other Conclusion, but this, that in the time of
necessitie, or extremitie, especiall in war, it is
wisdom, to make the best of euery suche Ac-
cidente, and to interprete it in suche wise, as
may seeme moste behouefull for the incourage-
ment of those, whome it concerneth, to bee kept
in hart, and to bee deliuered of all by feare, that
might any way daunt, or astonish their minds.
Which no doubt was Aeneas his politike con-
sideration, where Virgil writeth of him :

Hope is in his count'nance, but greate grieve pincheth his
(hart bloud.

In which cases, not so much the very trueth
and consequence of the matter is commonly re-
garded, as what is moste expedient, and anaile-
able, to serue present turnes. At an other time
I remember, you vrged vppon me the like Hi-
storie out of the fourthe Booke of Qu. Curtius,
de rebus gestis Alexandri. Where it appeareth,
how Alexanders Souldiers were at the firste
terrified, and astonished, wyth a terrible E-
clipse of the Moone, and how againe afterwarde
recomfo,ted, and satisfied, by a cunning and sut-
tle

the interpretation of certaine learned Egyptian Astrologers, there present in the campe. The place is verie notable, and therfore I haue thought it woorth the reciting. Firſt, their marueilous feare, and agony is thus described. About the first watch the Moone being Eclipsed, did first hide hir cleere and bright appearance, and then resembled the colour of bloud which berayed hir whole globe: the armies be holding so suddaine and great an euent, made it a matter of religion, and therevpon a strong feare inuaded the bandes, they cōplained that their long and forreine trauailes were attempted without a licence from their God, &c.

Then followeth Alexanders remedye, and meanes of pacification, more politique for the effecte, than true for the cause. The king as hee was voyde of all feare and terror, bestirred himself to delay and assuage this tumult, he commaunded the Captaynes and rulers of his soldiers to be altogither personally present before the Iudgement seate, & willed the Aegyptian prophets whome he supposed to be best seene in Astrologie, to tell their opinions cōcerning this eclipse. And they which knew wel inough, that in a certaine compasse of time, the Moone was both at the full and Eclipsed, whē either it disceded vnder the earth or wāted the company of the Sun, would not

rehearse the trueth vnto the people, but what reason then, they told them that the Græciā Sunne was the Persian Moone, &c. & they repeated olde exāples of persian kings, who saw the Moone darkened, so oft as they warred against the cōsaile of their Oracles. **¶ Therbpā Q-Curtius interlaceth his politique iudgemēt:** Nothing doeth more effectually ouer-rule the multitude, than superstition, whereas otherwise it is barbarous, and vnruely, and chaungeable, but when superstitiō hath set in hir foote it obeyeth diuiners soner than Captains. **¶ For the effecte of that forged interpretation, or rather, of that counterfaite stratageme was this:** Wherefore, when the Egyptian aunswere was declared and proclaimed before the people, it refreshed them, and restored their languished & faint mindes to ioy & hope. **¶ So easie a matter it is, by any colozable device, or pzetence of reason, to content the vnquiet minds, & assuage the raging fury of the multitude.** In which case many both Martiall & Mercuriall experimēts haue beē practised, that are not to enforce any rule of Arte, other than this, what way a politike man is to take in time of like extremitie. **¶ As for that efficacie, and sequele of Eclipses, that I here speake of, found out by induction of examples, and obseruation of cunning Astrologers, it is not to be iudged vpon by any suche**

Stratagematical cōceit either vttered in word
 or practised in deed, at the point of necessity: but
 to be credited so farre, as the iudgement of the
 learned in this facultie, and the aforesaide Ex-
 emplifications may giue it credite, *Artifici in
 sua arte credendum* especially if that *Artifex* be
 so *expertus* as he ought to be, & as here I make
 Account he is, considering what already hath
 bene alledged, & may farther be iustified. But,
 for this present, *sufficiat quod satis est.* For mine
 owne parte, as I hope the best, so I feare the
 worst, enclining in some sort to the olde rule,
addiscentem oportet credere. Whatsoever befall-
 leth other places, I truste Englande is still to
 continue in Gods fauoure, who from daye to
 day, and from yeare to yeare, mightily preserue
 our gracious Queene as hitherto he hath done,
 who graunte byr moste excellent Maiestie, a
 long and prosperous raigne ouer vs, that wee
 may still inioye this happye continuance of
 peace, wealth, health, and other our speciall se-
 licities, wheras the sword, penurie, and so ma-
 ny plagues, haue iopned their forces, in a ma-
 ner against all other nations. Who for his ex-
 ceeding mercie sake, vouchsafe vs his singular
 accustomed fauoure more and more, and conti-
 nually blesse hir souereigne Highnesse more &
 more I doubt not, but euery true English hart
 wil say Amen.

I haue now deliuered what I thought conuenient in this kind: vnles haply you wil furthermoze enioyne me, to set downe my Astrological iudgemente particularly & seuerally of the foure quarters of this yeare 1583. after the ordinarie manner of our common Almanacke makers: which although it be lesse needful, being alreadie performed by them, yet to take away al matter of suspition, whyche otherwise you might perhappes in some part conceiue of my insufficiency this way, and withall to discharge a peece of my promise in the former discourse, I haue briezely noted so muche, as I woulde thinke necessarie for common instructions, to serue either publique or priuate turnes, and namely Deconomical prouision, if this Treatise were to come into more hands.

A shorte iudgement of the foure partes of this yeare. 1583.

1 **T**he Spring time ensuing, is, in my opinion, like to be very moyste, very windie, and somewhat cold.

2 Sommer, I suppose, wil be rather moist than drie, with some haile, thunder, and lightning: especially in Iuly, and September.

3 Haruest wil be diuerse, and inconstant, moist, windie, cloudie, temperate, and drie.

C.v.

4 The

4 The Winter season is most like to be unreasonable, tedious, and very long, not without greate store of hayle, raine, snow, many boysterous windes, and very much colde, hard, sharp, and tempestuous weather.

The whole yeare, to speake more vniuersally, is like to proue but a bad yeare for al manner of cattle, but especially and principally for sheepe. Bease & Beanes, I suppose will be plentifull and good cheape: but wheate, by my conjectures, wil bee scarce & very deare. Barlie shall bee indifferent, but yet of the two, rather deare than cheape. We are like to haue good store of Honie, & sufficient plentie of Oyle. Butter and Cheese shall bee somewhat deare: we are not to looke for any store or aboundaunce of fruite: a dearth of victuals, is much to bee feared: grievous losses by shipwacke: sundry dammages by fire: many shamefull whozedomes, thefts, robberies, spoyles oppressions, treacheries, and mutinies greatly to bee dreaded: perillous factions, seditions, tumultes, insurrections, & uprores, together with hote preparauce for war to bee looked for, especially in y^e Northeast countries. Many infirmities and diseases, shal generally raigne, both amongst men, women, & children, proceeding of vnnaturall moistnesse, & distemperate heat, as by y^e Event wil more sensibly appeare. The death of some mighty, and re-
now-

noted Magistrate by all Astrological conie-
 ctures is to ensue : and finally, a soze mortallitie
 is very like to innade many places , as well
 somewhat neare hande , as farther off : which
 God of his euerlasting goodnes, & mercie, turne
 from his Elects, continuing oure happye state
 and quietnesse in Anglande, to his grations
 pleasure.

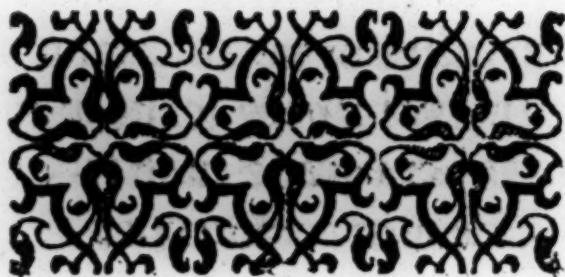
Having thus muche presumed of your paci-
 ence contrary to my manner in suche priuate
 writings, I wil yet aduenture, to trouble you a
 little farther, with the view of a certaine Physi-
 cal and Astrologically Table of Phlebotomie :
 which (vpon occasion) I haue lately written, &
 already communicated with a friende or two,
 studious thys way, and desirous thereof. I will
 not say, but some erroz may peraduenture scape
 me therein, as in the rest : and if you happen to
 light vpon any suche, I ame to craue pardõ, as
 in the rest. The onely preamble, I here thinke
 needefull, is that notable Astrologically, and phi-
 sical iudgement giuen out by Hermes Trisme-
 gistus himselte, in the very ende of his *Iatro-*
mathematica ad Amonem AEgyptium, beeing
 thus translated into Englishe . It profiteth
 muche to obserue that houre, in whyche a
 disease begynneth to breede, and to se if lucky
 starres are either in the ascendent, or Meridi-
 an parte of Heauen , for when they are thus
 placed,

placed, they strengthen the bodie more than any excellent and cunning Phisitian: therefore it behoueth to search out narrowlye the daye and houre, when the pacient was first bedrid, and to examine the figure of heauen: for nothing befalleth a man, whiche proceedeth not from the celestial consent and operation of the starres. Which famous and authentical Maxim of Hermes, together with the long approued verse, borrowed from Hesiod,

This day nourisheth as were a mother, & like a stepdame may generally suffice for the iustifying of that difference, and distinction of houres, daies, and times, which either here is, or elsewhere may Astrologically and Physically be maintained. And so with my dutiful commendations, I hartily committe you to the protection of God:

being loth to be ouer tedious in officious words, or sentences of curtesie, howsoeuer otherwhiles I may chance to overshoot my selfe in matter of discourse.

A



A COMPENDIOUS

Table of Phlebotomie, or bloud-
letting, setting downe by diuision the ge-
neral and special considerations
therevnto belonging.



As in other things, so in Phlebotomie, or letting of bloude, the cause is first skilfully and circumspectly to be considered, as that it be to purge the body of some vnnatural, naughtie, and superfluous humoꝝ, whose substance is eyther simple or mixt: simple, when it doeth of it selfe, without the admixtion of any other, degenerate as bloud doth, when it putrifyeth in the veines, the pores being stopped: mixt, when it is mingled with some that is alredie corrupted, as in the Dropsie, where the bloud is mixt with water, then the cause being thus allowed vpon, and certainly knowne for needeful and good to the patient, (for other wise letting of bloud is very dangerous, & openeth a way to many grievous infirmities: and withal here would generallye be noted, that it is not convenient either for a very leane or weak man, or for a verie fat & grosse man to be let bloud) there remaine to be considered:

Howe

A Compendious Table

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| How it sta- beth with Patient. | inwardlye. | 1. for his complexion. |
| | | 2. age. |
| | outwardly | 3. for the time of the yeare, and moneth generally. |
| | | 4. for the time of the daye, and diet particularly. |

1. Complexion.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. In the com- plexion is to be considered, whether he bee | 1. Sanguine, that is, hotte and moist. |
| | 2. Collerick, that is, hote and drie. |
| | 3. Melancholie, that is, cold and drie. |
| | 4. Phlegmatick, that is, cold and moist. |

2. Age.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2. In his age, whether he bee | in his youth. |
| | in his manly, or middle age. |
| | in his elderly age. |
| | in his crooked olde age. |

3. The time of the yeare.

Concerning
the time of the
yeare, he is to
bee aduised,
what partes
thereof are

good, as the Spring : from the middest
whereof, to the beginning of sommer is
simply the beste time for this purpose :
howbeit some thincke Autumne reasona-
ble good, as no doubt it is, in compari-
son either of sommer or winter : being o-
therwise in it selfe, to be reckned rather
for bad, than good.

very bad, as Sommer and Win-
ter, for their extremitie of heat &
colde.

bad

more tolerable, as Autumne, be-
ing somewhat more temperate.

4. The time of the moneth.

The Moone being in Tauro, Geminis, Leone, Virgine, or Capricorno: or the last halfe of Libra, & first of Scorpio.

The Sunne, the Moone, or the Lord of the Horoscope, being in the signe, that ruleth that member.

The Moone being in any part of via lactea, or in via combusta, or in domo casus sui, or being vacua, or tarda cursu, or in terminis infortunioru, or in the duodenarial diuision of the twelue houses, placed either in 1. 6. 8. or 12. place thereof, or applying to the Lord of the house.

The day before, the day it selfe, the day after the change of the Moone.

Halfe a naturall daye, that is 12. houres before, and as manie houres after the quarters of the Moone.

A day before, and a day after the full of the Moone.

A daye before, and a day after the Coniunctio, Quartile, or opposition of the Moone with Saturne or Mars.

A daye before the Coniunction of the Moone with Mercurie or Venus, or the head of the Dragon, or taile of the Dragon infortunate: beside other infortunate dayes in euerie moneth, severally noted in euerie Almanacke: & expressely sette downe in certaine old Latine verses, to be seene in many ancient Calenders: which kind of verses for the matter commonly are current ynough.

Concerning the time of the moneth, these generall Cautions are to be obserued, that hee be not lette bloud in anie member, with any chirurgical instrument, eyther

and then the
conuenien-
test time of
the moneth,
foz the

1. Sanguine.
2. Chollerick.
3. Melancholy.
4. Phlegmatick

the Moone
being in

1. Any of the
signes fol-
lowing.

2. Cancer,
or Pisces.
3. Aquarius,
& firste halfe
of Libra.
4. Aries, or
Sagittarius.

Ratio Contraries are remedied by their contraries.

Howbeit, some specially commend *Cancer*,
Aquarius, and *Pisces*, foz letting of bloud: but
Pisces can not be so good, being a common or bi-
cozpozall signe.

Also the best
and most
laudable
Aspects foz
this pur-
pose, are
these, accor-
ding to our
soundest
writers in
this kind,

the coniunctions of the Moone with Iupi-
ter, or Venus, are simply and principally
best: so that Venus be not combust.
the trine or sextile of the Moone with Iupi-
ter, Sol, Venus, and Mercury, are good, but
especially with Iupiter, or Mercury.
the quartile or opposition of the Moone
with Iupiter or Venus, doth well.
the trine or sextile of the Moone with Mars,
are reasonable good, or indifferent.

the time of the
moneth foz

Youth: from the chaunge to the first
quarter.

Middle age: from the first quarter to
the full.

Elderly age: from the full to the last
quarter.

Olde age: from the last quarter to the
chaunge.

Ratio.

Ratio.

Like reioycceth in his like.

Howbeit, no child would be let bloud before fourteene yeares of age : no: olde man after seuentie , vnlesse hys strength bee the greater, and somewhat more than ordinarie at those yeares.

5. Time of the day, and diet.

The time of
the day must
be either.

Morning : after the rising of the Sunne, when a man is yet fasting: which is simply the best, excepting the houres of Saturne and Mars, and choosling specially the houres of Iupiter and Venus, whose nature is most temperate.

After noone: after reasonable good, or rather perfect digestion, and expulsion of superfluities.

And withal, regarde must be had of the aire , y it be not either too hot, no: too cold, or cloudey: but calme, cleare, and temperate : the wind being then either Northerlye , or else, Westerly: for the South wind is no friend to Phlebotomie.

Ratio.

Heate looseth too much.

Colde bindeth too much.

Exception.

Notwithstanding the premises , if thys bloudletting be for the Phrenesie, the Pestilence, the Squynancie, the Pleurisie, the Apoplexis, for a continuing headache, proceeding

If.

of

of choler or bloude, or for any hotte burning feuer, or other extreame paine, a man in suche a case may not tarrie a chosen time regularly set downe by the Astronomer, or Physitian, because haply, the pacient might miscarrie in the meane season, but incontinently with al convenient speede, hee is to seeke his remedie thys way: vntlesse either himselfe be verie weake, or like to solone, or the Moone be in the same signe that ruleth that verie parte of his bodye. Marrie, in the foresaid case of extremitie, bloud is not to be let in so great a quantitie, as otherwise it woulde, if a chosen time might conveniently be expected.

As before bloudletting, these circumstances of complexion, age, and times, are to bee considered. so after bloudletting, like consideration is to be had of our meates, and exercise. For meates we muste take none, but suche as are of an easie, and light digestion.

For exercise, we are to abstaine from all, vntill the fourth daye, exclusive, not only those, that be vehement, as,

riding.
running.
leaping.
batting.
wrestling.
fencing.
tennise, &c.

But also, suche as are more milde: as

walking.
bowling.
bathing.
and specially venerie.

Which

Of Bloudletting.

Which both antecedent, and consequent limitations, being duely and orderly obserued, I doubt not, but I may effectually conclude with that auncient commendation of Phlebotomie, given out in two common verses.

Bloudletting cheereth sad mindes and pacifies anger,
And preserueth loue from brainfick fantasies alwaies.

And thus much, or rather thus little of phlebotomie: hoping you will fauourablye accepte of this Astrologicall and Physicke table, together with the other rude papers, vntill better oportunitie, and greater leasure, accompanied with moze reading, shall afforde some peece of worke otherwise laboured, and more Scholerly handled, than on suche a sodaine this coulde bee. *Rome*, they say, was not builded in a day, ne; any worke of price huddled vp in haste: euerie thing must haue a reasonable time, and it is impossible for a beginner, or nouice in anie facultie: to attayne vnto that perfection. Whiche long experience, and much meditation, haue hardely bzed in men of far riper yeares & greater studie. The best is, I know to whome I write: and I truste, at my retourne, I shal find you (as I haue alwaies) rather a gentle refozmer, than a sharpe controler. You know I vse not to doate vppon mine owne erroures, but as in all things else, so in this pamphlet, am readie to cozrect, or amend any thing that shall

1582
I have for this long time
therefore will here once againe
and bid you hartely farewell : with
my selfe : From my fathers in
of December. 1582.

Your loving brother, ever at commaund
RICHARD HARTNETT



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